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The Alberta
United Services
Institute

JOURNAL
1949

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY
THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE
(Incorporated)
(Successor to The Alberta Military Institute)
CALGARY . ALBERTA



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**JOURNAL
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1949 ANNUAL JOURNAL

OF

THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

(Incorporated)

(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)

MAJOR R. B. WILSON, Editor

COL. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON, O.B.E., M.C., E.D., Business Manager.

Thirtieth Year

December, 1949.

The Alberta United Services Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

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Queen Mary's contribution to Britain's drive for dollars is this handsome rug which she made. She began work on it in 1941. Now it is being auctioned off for dollars. Inset: Queen Mary.

In Memoriam



COL. G. H. WHYTE, M.C.
(President, 1926)

LT.-COL. H. PRYDE, E.D.
(President, 1936)

CAPT. D. C. SINCLAIR
(President, 1943)

CAPT. W. H. McGUFFIN

CAPT. R. F. BEVERIDGE

THE 1950 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By LT.-COL. J. H. R. THOMSON, M.B.E., E.D.

THE year 1950 sees Canada entering the second half of the century hoping that international relations will not deteriorate, but realizing that this very thing can happen, and happen quickly.



LT.-COL. J. H. THOMSON

One of the objects of the Institute is to keep its members abreast of developments in the field of international affairs. The importance of this, in the opinion of your directors transcends the purely social side of the organization. Social functions are most necessary, of course, and no effort will be spared to make those on our calendar during the year as outstanding as similar gatherings have been in the past. However, the aim of this directorate is to continue the excellent work done in prior years in acquainting the members and the general public with the need for increased vigilance in matters of national safety.

So far, in 1950 our speakers have been fully up to standard, and it is hoped that those who follow during the remainder of the year will be equally impressive.

THE NEW BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE "Business Directory" inaugurated this year in the Annual Journal fell far short of expectations. It was felt by some that many of the members would welcome something of this kind to develop a personal contact among the membership of the organization and at the same time be of some assistance in the members' private vocation. The addenda at the back, which was subscribed to by only 24 of our members, is evidence of the idea we had in mind.

However, unless there is a much increased demand for this for next year the directory will have to be discontinued in future issues. If you are interested in its continuation kindly notify the secretary, Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, not later than March 1st, 1951, and a decision then will be made by the directors as to the advisability of making another attempt to produce a "Business Directory."

— EDITOR.

THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

(SUCCESSORS TO THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE)

(Incorporated 1920)

CALGARY

PATRONS

His Excellency Field Marshal the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C., Governor-General of Canada.

The Rt. Hon. Louis Stephen St. Laurent, P.C., LL.D., K.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada.

Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff in Canada.
Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Maj.-Gen. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.

Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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S/L H. F. Francis.

Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D.

OFFICERS FOR 1950

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IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

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VICE-PRESIDENT

Major A. H. Turney, E.D.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., V.D.

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Major F. H. Johnson, M.C.

Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., ED., K.C.

F/O. Gordon Carter.

Major R. Lucy, M.B.E., M.C.

Lt.-Col. R. Quigley (Mess Pres.)

Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D.

(Past President).

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Hon. Major Mgr. A. J. Hetherington.

LIBRARIAN

Major Harold Chambers

AUDITOR

Lieut. D. Morrison, R.C.N.V.R.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered by COL. J. FRED SCOTT, O.B.E., E.D. (1949 President), at the Annual Meeting, January 30, 1950, covering Institute activities during 1949.

THE Annual Meeting has to review the activities of the preceding year and, much more important, has to set up its policies and to decide upon whom the Institute shall commit its direction. So I will endeavour to restrict my report to the activities of the last year.

The fact that the co-ordination of the Branches has been successful is shown in a membership of over one thousand, and a continual addition brought forward at each meeting. The Secretary reports that many notices come back, and members are urged to keep their address and give him any change of address. Those of you who heard F/L. D. A. Lane at our last meeting a few days ago, will realize not only the support in personnel but the other incidental support which has been given to the Institute through the considerable number of air force personnel and air force members.



COL. J. FRED SCOTT

During the year the Institute had eleven meetings and two receptions, the latter having been given on the occasion of the departure of Lt.-Col. (Stoney) Richardson and also on the occasion of the departure of Col. E. R. Knight. Unfortunately Col. Knight was not able to attend. Our advice is that Col. Knight is now well in his new home in England. Our speakers included Dean MacEwan, W/C. A. Walmsley, R.C.A.F., who gave us a very outstanding talk on guided missiles and who is prepared to follow it up with another one; Basil Dean; Stuart Richardson; Brigadier Eric Snow, for whom we had rather a social evening at the Lord Strathcona Mess, through the kindness of Lt.-Col. Chubb, the officer commanding; Lt.-Col. Begg; Air Vice-Marshal Guthrie, on Arctic Operations, with the moving pictures of the Muskox Exercise; Major-General Weeks and officers from N.D.H.Q. We also had the pictures of the Grey cup final fixture. Our last meeting was a few days ago when the Minister of National Defence spoke to us and stressed the co-ordination which had been developed with the various Branches and complimented the Institute on the co-ordination effected herein.

● Vimy Dinner and Military Ball Successful Events

The Vimy Dinner was very successful I am advised. The vice-president, Lt.-Col. Thomson, presided in my absence. It was addressed by Lt.-Gen. C. Foulkes, Chief of General Staff.

The Annual Ball was definitely an outstanding affair, and the return to the Palliser was a wise move. Again we had the last minute rush for tickets with members disappointed. Your Directorate have given serious consideration to various suggestions as to a basic price for limited tickets directly to members and for a greater price to others, which has definite merit. Your Directorate budgeted for a loss on the Ball, but are able to show a very considerable profit.

The usual joint New Year Reception was held in conjunction with the Garrison Mess, and Lt.-Col. Thomson, on behalf of the Institute, and Lt.-Col. Hanna, President of the Garrison Officers' Mess, received the guests.

The Battle of Britain was celebrated by a dance in the Garrison Officers' Mess under the direction of the Air Force section of the Institute.

Considerable interest was evidenced in connection with cricket activities during the year, the Institute having a team.

We are pleased that General Penhale and officers from Headquarters Western Command have attended on various occasions at our functions.

● Institute and Garrison Officers' Mess Co-operate

At this point the co-operation between the Directorate and Lt.-Col. Hanna, the President of the Garrison Officers' Mess, and the general Garrison Officers' Mess Committee, should be stressed, and I wish to express my appreciation to the Vice-President who took over for me on occasions when unfortunately I was unable to be as active as I would have liked, and also to the Directorate who were most regular in their attendance at all meetings and most helpful whenever called upon, and I wish particularly to express appreciation to Major Johnson and Directors who assisted in connection with the work for the decorations at the Military Ball.

You will have the report from the Librarian. The Directors are aware that there is not sufficient use being made of the library, and a committee composed of the Librarian and F/L. Austin Lane has been set up to recommend the possibility of a change in its location. It is all very simple to obtain a book, but it is just not being done.

● General Support Urged for Cadet Battalion

You will have your report on Cadets, and the general support being urged for the Cadet Battalion. Major Fred Johnson and

Captain Payne have agreed to act on behalf of the Institute in that respect. Your committee does express its appreciation to Captain Fry, the Battalion Commander, for the job that has been done. On May 18th the Battalion paraded and on behalf of the Institute I presented the New Colours to General Penhale, who made the formal presentation.

I received a very nice letter from the occupant of the room in the new Home for the Blind, furnished by the Institute.

It is with regret that among those who will be included in our list, "In Memoriam," in our annual Journal will be the names of three former presidents, namely, Capt. Cameron Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Harry Pride and Lt.-Col. Spider Whyte.

From the slate available for your incoming Directors there can be no question but that a strong group will control your destinies—support them!

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THE AUDITOR REPORTS

The President and Members,
The Alberta United Services Institute.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your request I have audited the books and records of The Alberta United Services Institute for the year ended December 31st, 1949, and report thereon as follows:

● Assets

Cash in bank was confirmed by certificate received direct from the Bank of Montreal.

Accounts receivable consist of the grant from the Department of National Defence which has since been received and deposited in the bank account, and balances for advertising placed in the Journal which were still outstanding as at December 31st, 1949.

The investment securities were produced for my inspection at the Bank of Montreal where they are lodged for safekeeping and were found to be in order.

● Liabilities

During the year under review the Institute contributed to the operation of the Garrison Officers' Mess the amount of the provision made in respect to the portion of membership dues to December 31st, 1948. However, no large contributions towards the operations of the mess have been requested in respect to membership for 1949 and accordingly a general provision of \$1,000.00 has again been set up on the books.

● General

I examined the bank vouchers and other receipts for the period under review and carried out such other audit procedures that I considered necessary and I wish to report that I received all the information and explanations that I required and I certify, that in my opinion, the balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenditures are properly drawn up to show a true and correct view of the affairs of the Institute as at December 31st, 1949, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Institute.

Yours very truly,

D. J. MORRISON, Lieut. (S) R.C.N.(R).

Calgary, January 26th, 1950.

Auditor.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The Institute has had another very successful year. The membership continues to be maintained, but the number of changes in addresses continues to give your secretary and the addressing firm considerable work; especially as so few of the members notify the Institute of any change.



COL. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON

The financial statement, duly audited, is before you and I shall be glad to give any additional information necessary.

In 1948 the Institute provided a flag for the cadets (\$135.00) and some \$400.00 for boots and shirts. This year these expenditures were not necessary while a further sum of \$151.00 of the \$400.00 has been repaid. We also collected an outstanding band and capitation grant of \$132.00. We thus show a credit of \$173.00 for cadets this year as against a debit of \$594.53 last year. This accounts for a large part of the credit balance shown on the year's transactions.

The Vimy Dinner and the Military Ball were again outstanding functions. The dinner showing a small loss which was

more than made up by the profit on the ball. This is in accordance with the Institute's usual practice. The directors also authorized an expenditure of \$250.00 to furnish a room in the new home for the blind, where many ex-service personnel are looked after.

● Increase Reported in Value of Bonds Held by Institute

The balance sheet shows an increase in value of bonds held by the Institute. This is due to the premium on Alberta Government bonds payable in United States funds. Your directors have authorized the sale of these bonds and the re-investment of the increased capital in authorized securities. The large amount shown as

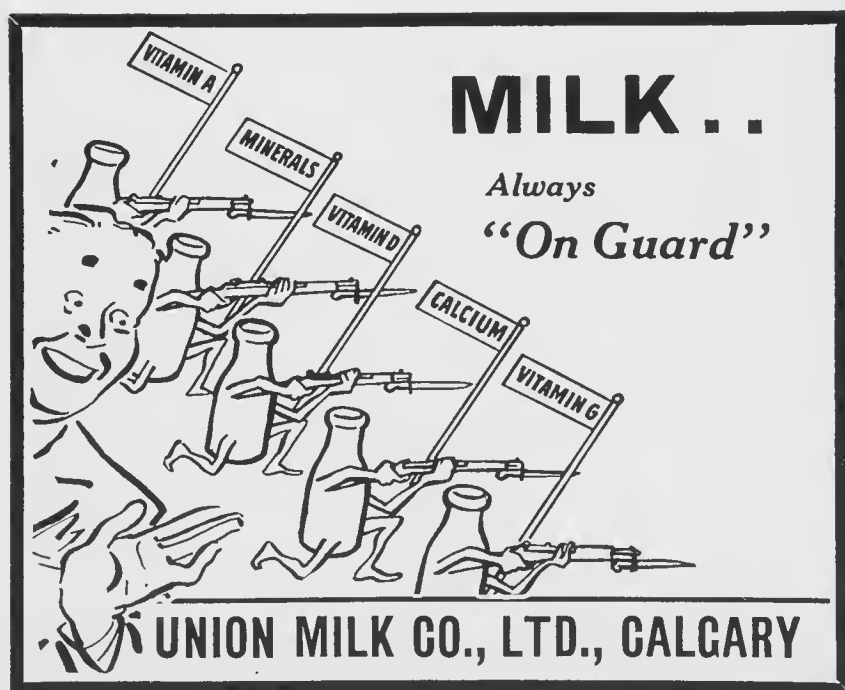
receivable is accounted for by the Dominion Government Grant of \$500.00 not received until after December 31, and unpaid advertising accounts, some already collected and the balance will be paid in due course.

Our meetings and lectures continue to be well attended. In this connection may I say that amongst our members there must be many who can give a talk on some subject of interest to the general membership. It would be very much appreciated if they would advise the president or secretary.

The relations of the Institute with the Garrison Mess Committee continue to be most cordial and to our mutual advantage.

I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by the president, vice-president and directors who have at all times been most willing to do everything possible for the welfare of our Institute.

Respectfully submitted,
D. G. L. CUNNINGTON,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.



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THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE Year Ended December 31, 1949.

REVENUE

Membership Dues		\$ 3,470.50
Grant—Department of National Defence		500.00
Interest		330.22
Military Ball—Ticket Sales	\$2,460.00	
Other Receipts—Net	40.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,500.00	
Expenses	2,040.51	
	<hr/>	459.49
Battle of Britain Dance—Ticket Sales	106.00	
Expenses	70.80	
	<hr/>	35.20
A.U.S.I. Cadets—Receipts from Boots and Shirts	\$ 151.00	
Band and Capitation Grant	132.00	
	<hr/>	
	283.00	
Expenses	110.00	
	<hr/>	173.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 4,968.41

EXPENDITURES

Garrison Officers' Mess,		
Proportion of Membership Dues		\$1,000.00
Lectures—Refreshments for Meetings	\$ 301.71	
Expenses	27.23	
	<hr/>	\$ 328.94
Receptions		258.00
New Year's Reception, 1949		165.00
Vimy Dinner—Expenses	\$ 861.38	
Less—Receipts	684.50	
	<hr/>	176.88
A.U.S.I. Journal—Cost of Publishing	\$1,241.36	
Less—Advertising Receipts	713.80	
	<hr/>	527.56
Canadian National Institute for the Blind—		
Cost of Furnishing Room		250.00
General Expenses—		
Honorariums—Secretary-Treasurer	\$ 600.00	
Auditor	30.00	
Grant—Province of Alberta Rifle Association		50.00
South African Veterans Association		10.00
Safety Deposit Box		7.00
Insurance		8.70
Multigraphing		346.48
Postage		70.09
Printing, Stationery and Office Expenses		112.12
Flowers		13.61
	<hr/>	3,954.38
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure Carried to Surplus Account		\$ 1,014.03

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

According to the library records, a lesser number of books were borrowed in 1949 than in the previous year. It is unfortunate that the Institute members do not make more use of the library.

Late in 1949 it was found necessary to purchase another copy of Vol. 1 of World War Two book, "The Gathering Storm." This purchase became necessary in consequence of the first copy having been removed from the library without the borrowing record card being signed by the borrower and left for the library records. All efforts to locate this book have, so far, proved unsuccessful.

Information on the method to be used when borrowing books is posted in the library, and was also published in the 1948 A.U.S.I. Journal. By making this information available it was hoped to avoid any further losses of books due to an inadequate borrowing system.

● **The Following Books Were Purchased by the Institute
In 1949**

"Crusade in Europe," by Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"Eastern Approaches," by Fitzroy Maclean.

"Their Finest Hour," by W .S. Churchill.

Other volumes of Winston Churchill's book dealing with World War Two will be purchased as they become available.

The "History of the Royal Artillery" has been ordered from England and will be placed in the library as soon as received from the publishers.

I recommend that a sum of \$50.00 be authorized for the 1950 library expenses.

H. CHAMBERS (Major),
Hon. Librarian.

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A.U.S.I. CADET SQUADRON

Report prepared by CAPT. H. A. PAYNE, Chairman of the Alberta United Services Institute Cadet Committee.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The past year has been a successful year for the Cadet Squadron. A lot of useful training has been given to a group of boys who will soon be of age to take the lead in the affairs of our community life.

A few of the year's spotlights were:

- (a) The squadron won the city cadet basketball championship, ably captained by Cadet Maj. Lynch.
- (b) A guard of honour was provided for the Annual Vimy Dinner; the cadets being complimented on the smart turnout by Lt-Gen. Foulkes, chief of general staff.
- (c) The presentation of the cadet flag to the squadron by the president of the Institute, Col. F. Scott, O.B.E., E.D. This flag is kept in the Institute for safe keeping.
- (d) The annual camp was held at Vernon, B.C. Thirty cadets from the squadron attended.

● Cadet Corps Organized with Four Companies

A further reorganization of certain cadet corps in the city has taken place by the formation of a cadet battalion made up of companies which retain their original corps identity.

- eg. — A. Coy. — A.U.S.I. Cadets.
 B. Coy. — Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps.
 C. Coy. — A.G.R.A. Corps.
 D. Coy. — Composite Recruit Company for
 basic training.

The main reasons for this cadet battalion are:

- (a) Use of the Armories on Monday nights for cadets only.
- (b) To promote friendly competition between companys and corps.
- (c) To pool instructors for training.

It has been recommended, and action has been taken to modify the present arrangement of sponsoring bodies in so far as the financial support for one particular corps is concerned; and in its place have a sponsoring committee of two members from each of the original sponsoring bodies, all finances to be pooled for the benefit of the whole battalion with the central committee.

I feel the organization should work out to the mutual advantage of all cadets and a higher standard of training should be obtained. A lot of thought has been put into the programme to make it as attractive as possible to the boys taking part, both from a training and sports viewpoint.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks and the thanks of the cadets, for the encouragement and support we have received from the directors and members of the Institute.

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ARCTIC OPERATIONS

"SOME Problems of Arctic Operations" was the subject of an address by A/V/M. K. M. Guthrie, C.B.E., C.B., air officer commanding North-west Air Command, when speaking to a large audience of The Alberta United Services Institute at Mewata Armories, Tuesday, February 22, 1949. Col. J. Fred Scott, the president, was in the chair, and S/L. H. F. Francis introduced the speaker.



A/V/M. K. M. GUTHRIE

A/V/M. Guthrie has had a most distinguished career in the armed services of the Empire. During the First Great War he was in the Royal Flying Corp, later for a brief period in the Canadian Army and from 1920 in the R.C.A.F. As Air Officer Commanding North-west Air Command since its formation, he was particularly well qualified to speak on this subject which is of great importance, since, through the Arctic, lays the direct route to the industrial heart of America.

"We must be prepared to fight now in the Arctic since Russia is well prepared in the north and intends sooner or later to dominate the world," said A/V/M. Guthrie. He felt that the idea of an invasion of North America was "out of the picture" but that nuisance raids by aircraft and submarines

would be most likely in the event of a future war.

"The biggest problem of Arctic operations is supply," he emphasized. The costs of construction, say of a radar chain across the north are large, but the maintenance of this chain, the supplying of it, would amount to billions of dollars."

● Wind and Precipitation Hazards in Cold Weather.

Turning to the factors which affect supply and operations generally, he said, "Cold weather is not the primary problem but what goes with this, wind and precipitation." Wind froze everything in the north, blew snow through button-holes, froze zippers, hardened snow drifts, created snow haze and lowered human vitality by

absorbing body heat, even when the temperature was not low. Precipitation helped create opaque fogs, at the same time relative humidity was always high, keeping footwear continually wet, while on the other hand, the whole natural process led to excessive aircraft icing.

Other problems were found in the auroreal zone that blanketed Northern Canada and required radio transmitter power to be boosted tremendously for communication purposes. Obtaining clothing for this weather had been a matter of long experiment and much had been learned from the Eskimos. A synthetic cloth that would replace the caribou hide was the main item still needed.

Housing was a serious problem since snow houses were too inconvenient. Air-transportable, pre-fabricated huts were now being flown to Arctic posts and used successfully. Hangars were futile in that country, but portable housing for engine servicing was being improved. Since the Arctic was three-fifths water and bog and the rest rock, landing fields were a bug-bear.

● Army and Air Force Start Arctic Survival Schools.

"Since the average young man joining the forces today would last just four days at Churchill," Arctic survival schools had been started by the army and air force. The R.C.A.F. school had started at Fort Nelson, B.C., with an 80-mile cross-country trek through the wintry bush. The school would move north and a group would spend a week surviving on sea-ice territory. A final week would be put in on the tundra.

"A man's operational efficiency drops in direct relation to the latitude in which he is. The further north he gets the lower it goes. We are not teaching men to be ruffians but to learn and live. And in this national preparedness lies our national life insurance."

Following A/V/M. Guthrie's speech, the film "Operation Musk-Ox," dealing with the trek of an army caravan through the Arctic wastes a few years ago, was shown.

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ARMY VOLUNTEERS

BRIG. T. E. SNOW, O.B.E., of Ottawa, vice-adjutant-general of the Canadian Army, who was officer commanding District 13 with headquarters in Calgary during the Second Great War, was in Calgary on Friday, December 9, 1949. In the evening he was the guest of The Alberta United Services Institute and Lt.-Col. A. G. Chubb, D.S.O., commanding officer of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), in the L.S.H. officers' mess.



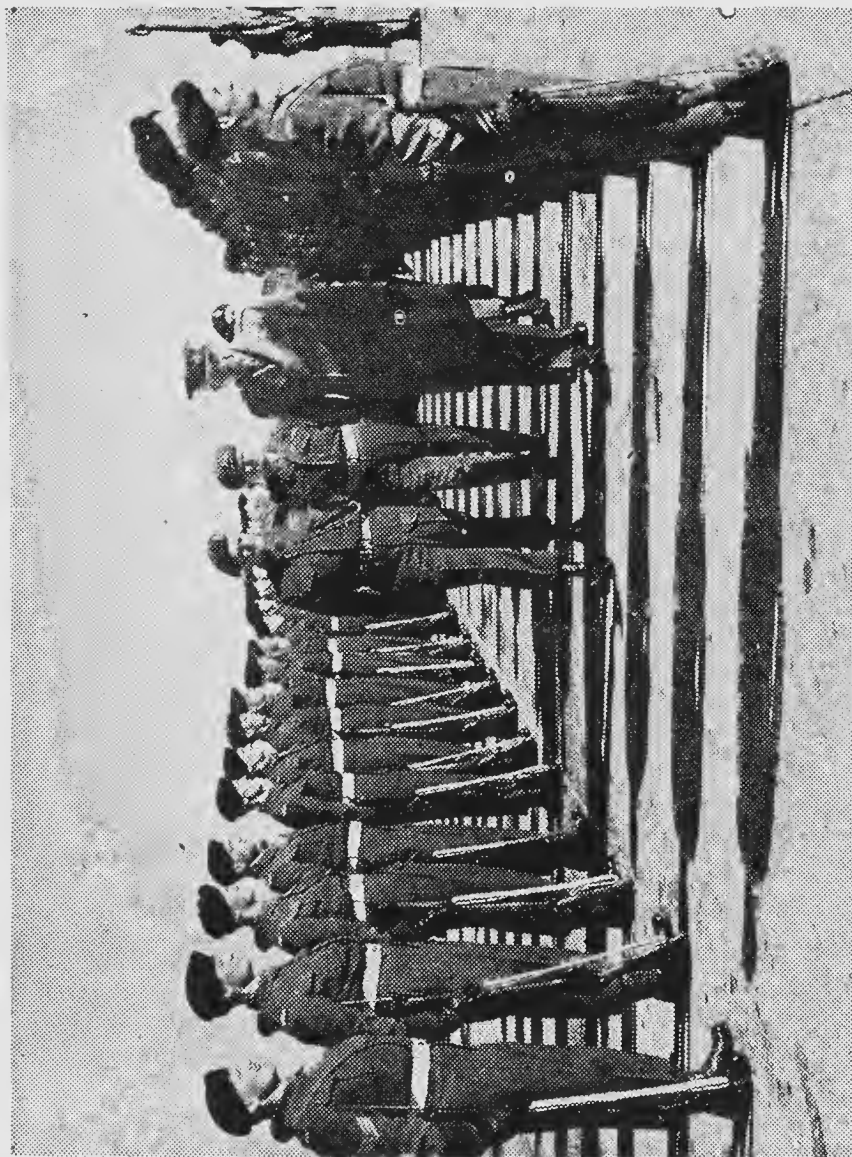
BRIG. T. E. SNOW

Brig. Snow, here to visit the local Army Personnel Depot and discuss matters relevant to the reception of new recruits, said that Canadians are presenting themselves for enlistment in the Canadian Army in "steady numbers" but the army was "not overly satisfied" with the enlistment rate. The Brigadier went on to say that only 25 per cent of army recruits were accepted for service, the others being rejected for various reasons.

He said the direct responsibility for recruiting was with the Department of the Army's Adjutant-General and for this reason he was inspecting personnel depots.

Army personnel depots are maintained at Calgary, Regina, Vancouver, Winnipeg and other points and serve as reception centres for new soldiers. The

recruits are documented, given medical and dental examinations, orientation lectures, equipped with their first army issue and otherwise prepared for entry into army life, concluded Brig. Snow.



Major-General E. G. Weeks, adjutant general of the Canadian Army, is shown here inspecting 50 trained P.P.C.L.I. paratroopers who formed guard of honor when the general and his staff arrived at the Municipal Airport on Tuesday, March 1, 1949. For the inspection he was accompanied by Captain T. O. Slayner, officer commanding the guard of honor, with Lieutenant-Colonel George Weir, A.A. & Q.M.G., Western Command, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Cameron, commanding officer of the P.P.C.L.I., shown in the background.

IMPORTANCE OF RESERVE FORCE

MAJ.-GEN. E. G. WEEKS, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., M.M., Adjutant General of the Canadian Army, and Maj.-Gen. H. D. Graham, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., K.C., Vice-Chief of General Staff, accompanied by Lt.-Col. M. S. Dunn, O.B.E., E.D., Director of Administration; Col. A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., director of personnel; Lt.-Col. C. A. Peck, O.B.E., representative of the director of military training; Lt.-Col. G. H. MacDonald, representing the quartermaster-general; Capt. J. Williams, A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Graham, were in Calgary on Tuesday,

March 1, 1949, while on a 10-day tour of the Western Command. The party was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., General Officer Commanding the Army's Western Command, and Capt. C. Short, A.D.C., to Maj.-Gen. Penhale.



MAJ.-GEN. E. G. WEEKS

In the evening Maj.-Gen. Weeks spoke to a capacity audience at the Alberta United Services Institute, in Mewata Armories. Col. J. Fred Scott, president, was in the chair and he introduced the visitors. Maj.-Gen. Weeks, in the name of the King, invested Lt.-Col. V. R. Jones, O.B.E., E.D., K.C., sheriff of Calgary, as an officer of the Order of the British Empire (military), and then addressed the meeting.

"The reserve forces will do the fighting if and when another war comes," said Maj.-Gen. Weeks, and the reserve army was the "framework which had stood the test of two wars." He said there had been "a certain amount of streamlining," but that the "general basic structure of the volunteer force has been maintained."

As Canada could not afford a large permanent army a nucleus of a permanent force was maintained, which produced instructors to assist in training the reserve army. He said that the reserve army included "experts who in time of war take off their civilian clothes and put on a uniform." The Canadian Officers' Training Corps was the principal means of producing trained officers for both active and reserve forces.

● Unnecessary Administration Costs Eliminated.

Maj.-Gen. Weeks said that in 1947 it had been decided to "unify the three services" to eliminate unnecessary administrative costs. Extravagant duplication was eliminated and common policies were produced in a spirit of co-operation.

High standards had been set for the reserve army and rigid rules had been established for age limits. In 1939 the average age of lieutenant-colonels was 50 years and when the units returned from the Second Great War in 1945-46 the average age was 27 years. The military authorities felt justified in controlling the age limit, "for in the event of an emergency it would not be safe to assume that we should have three years in which to build up a trained army. It is essential that the officers be young, physically fit and well trained."

He mentioned the recruiting campaign and said the results were "generally satisfactory." The net increase in the active army in January, 1949, was 515, about the number which could be efficiently accepted, while there had been about 10,000 enlistments in the reserve army in the last five months of 1948, although the "turn-over is high."

● Youth of Nation Urged to Join Reserve Force.

He urged the reserve officers to continue their efforts "to get the youth of the nation into the organization" and not to miss an opportunity to discuss defence matters in the community. "In the last two wars we got away with it but the margin in the last war was pretty slim. Unless we are careful, in the next war we may find ourselves on the wrong side at the end."

A large scale airborne exercise will be held in Canada's north-land this summer, Maj.-Gen. Penhale told the meeting. He said the exercises would be held in the vicinity of the Alaska highway. Units taking part will include the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, now undergoing airborne training. Other units to take part were not identified.

The officers said the Patricias and other battalions taking part would be at full strength. Transport and weapons required would be taken in with gliders and other aircraft.

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE WEST

ON Monday, March 14, 1949, Dean J. W. G. MacEwan, faculty of agriculture, University of Manitoba, addressed the members of The Alberta United Services Institute at Mewata Armories. Dean MacEwan has ranch interests in Alberta and has made a study of the early history of Western Canada. He spoke to The Institute on this subject, with particular reference to Alberta.



DEAN W. G. MacEWAN

The West should celebrate its historical events on every possible occasion and "break down the inherited prejudices and superstitions" said the Dean. He continued that it was only 75 years ago that a British historian had written that seven-eighths of the Western Canada was "doomed to eternal sterility" and another had written that British Columbia was not worth keeping and 70 per cent of the people of Manitoba "are maimed with frost bites."

Dean MacEwan, son of a pioneer Red River settler, told of the accomplishments of the past 75 years and said "the wheat country is not worn out as some in Eastern Canada claim and 1,000 years from now if it still rains there will still be wheat. No area in the world today is so vital to civilization as the area extending from the Red River to the Rockies."

He said that Winnipeg in June would celebrate its 75th anniversary of becoming a city. In 1874, the year it elected its first mayor, the North-west Mounted Police had trekked west on their historic journey to establish Fort Macleod, established law and order in the West and encourage agriculture, ranching and industry.

A year later the Alberta cattle industry had been started by Fred Kanouse, a former whisky trader, who brought in 24 cows and a bull from Montana and turned them loose to increase rapidly in numbers.

Cattle had been turned loose in the Caribou country a few years earlier by the Harper brothers and Joe Graves and they had

rounded up herds of 1,200 and 4,000 respectively and driven them to the United States markets. Harper brothers landed at San Francisco and Graves at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to ship to Chicago. "The Americans have sun songs and written books about the cattle drives from Texas after the Civil War but there wasn't one Texas drive to compare in magnitude and daring with the drives of the Harpers and Graves or of Burns and Tuxford of Moose Jaw to the Yukon gold rush."

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THE CANADIAN ARMY

Address by LT.-GEN. CHARLES FOULKES, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff in Canada, at the Annual Vimy Dinner held under the auspices of The Alberta United Services Institute at the Palliser Hotel on April 8, 1949.

IN many communities from coast to coast, Canadians will be gathered together, as we are here tonight, to commemorate this great day in the history of our country. No citizen can look with more justifiable pride, than you in Calgary, on the word "Vimy" emblazoned on the regimental colours of your units. Appreciating, as I do, the magnitude of your contribution to the Allied success of 1917, I feel no greater honour could be accorded an infantryman than the privilege of being your guest speaker on this occasion.



LT.-GEN. CHARLES FOULKES

In this year, and before an audience such as this, there is no need for me to dwell at length on the many gallant and courageous deeds of our soldiers in the assault at Vimy in April, 1917. In speaking of Vimy it is impossible for me to refer to this great soldiers' battle without eulogizing the infantry corps, and wondering whether these great battles of blood, sweat and sacrifice are still necessary in modern war.

Calgary regiments today perpetuate units that played a prominent part in both the initial and final phases of the capture of Vimy Ridge. For the King's Own Calgary Regiment and the Calgary Highlanders, this commemoration has a special meaning and significance. For the Highlanders, the 10th Battalion C.E.F. has been immortalized by their superb showing

at St. Julien. That action of the 10th brought the Battalion special recognition by Field Marshal Foch. This distinction is inclined to overshadow this Battalion's part with the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division in the initial phase of the operation for the capture of Vimy Ridge. For the Calgary Tanks the part of the 50th Battalion in the capture of the Vimy Ridge featuring "The Pimple" contributed in no small way to the success of the C.E.F. The men of Calgary, with the C.E.F. at Vimy in 1917, experienced a hell on earth the

like of which we, of World War Two can claim no knowledge. "Blood, sweat and tears" was the daily diet of the soldiery of the 1914-18 War and the infantry was truly the queen of the battlefield—a bloody queen. The price paid for victory and success in battle in the 1914-18 struggle was extremely high. The extent of the sacrifice at Vimy was considerable and can be appreciated when one realizes that one man in every nine in the C.E.F. was a casualty as a result of the fighting during the week of the Vimy battle in 1917.

● Vimy Typical of Big Battles of First Great War

The sacrifices of Vimy, shocking though they seem to many of us gathered here today, were quite typical of the big battles in World War One. After such experiences in war mankind was naturally most receptive to any theory that claimed to remove the necessity for blood and sweat battles. Into this favourable atmosphere the exponents of mechanization and air power expounded their claims that their new developments would make war less costly, not only in lives but in material. The same exponents had us believe that the lightning thrusts that shattered Europe in World War Two, were attributable alone to the German application of mechanization and air power. We were given to believe that the number of tanks employed by the Hun in the overrunning of France and the low countries was three times the number that actually took part in the operations. As a result of this influence we tended to create unbalanced forces for World War Two so that we always had too much armour, enough artillery to blow everything to hell, but never enough of the fighting soldiers, the infantry. Nor can it be claimed that the new weapons introduced in the 1939-45 war eliminated casualties even though these weapons performed much more efficiently than their exponents ever predicted. True enough the battlefield became more mobile and the casualty

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rates were appreciably alleviated but the battles remained soldiers' battles and were far from painless, as those of you in the Scheldt will remember.

As in the 1914-18 struggle, whenever and wherever there was tough fighting in World War Two you could count on the Canadians being there and invariably men of Calgary were in the front line of the battle. The Calgary Tanks were the first Canadian Armoured Corps unit to see action. At Dieppe, this unit gave ample evidence of its sterling fighting qualities and its reputation was further enhanced by its many successes throughout the Italian campaign and North-west Europe. A detachment of the Calgary Highlanders was also at Dieppe, but their real chance to display their prowess as a fighting unit came, I believe, while I was in command of 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. There were no tougher battles than those around Caen and Falaise, and I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the fighting reputation of 2nd Division was immeasurably enhanced by the magnificent showing of the Highlanders in their many battles in this area. Fortunately, the total Canadian sacrifices in these battles did not compare with those of Vimy, but those the Highlanders suffered around Caen were regrettably quite comparable to those of the 10th Battalion at Vimy. It is my honest opinion that no battalion could possibly receive more punishment than the Highlanders and still remain a fighting unit. I could go on and speak in further glowing terms of the Highlanders' outstanding performance in the clearing of the Scheldt Estuary. It was here that 2nd and 3rd Divisions as part of 2nd Corps played the part described by Eisenhower as "our greatest contribution to the Allied victory." These victories, like all our victories in World War Two, were not achieved without blood, sweat and tears, and not without the indomitable spirit and good humour of the infantry (story of tin of HOT jam). It is my contention that war will always entail human sacrifice and so long as man dwells on the surface of the earth the struggle must eventually resolve itself around a piece of ground. As General Fuller has so aptly described it, "war is more complex, there are more pieces to play with, but the game is still played on the same old board; for, in spite of aircraft, decision is still gained on the surface of the earth."

● Natural Law of Warfare Unlikely to Change

Some people say such thinking is out of date but can we conceive of any change in the natural law of warfare which will obviate the necessity for soldiers' battles? The self-styled military experts, encouraged by the present-day insatiable appetite of our reading public, would have us believe that times have changed. They have conjured up a radical "new look" for the war of tomorrow and it is regrettable that these crystal gazers, perhaps unwittingly, are making realistic defence planning much more difficult by professing to have what General Bradley has referred to as "some supersonic salvation to the human sacrifice that war will always

entail." Certainly any statements by General Eisenhower are most careful not to imply that within the foreseeable future we may dispense with the need for infantry. Typical of General Eisenhower's statements is that as contained in his final report dated the 7th of February, 1948:

"The army phases of a balanced air/sea/ground organization require special stress at a time when many voice the opinion that land forces have been made obsolete by the development of rockets, and the atomic bomb . . . The introduction of the plane and the atomic bomb has no more eliminated the need for them (foot soldiers) than did the first use of cavalry or the discovery of gun-powder."

I must add that there is the greatest divergence of opinion expressed today concerning the form war will take. One popular conception portrays the armies as the "keepers" of airfields, and the "cleaners up" of devastated areas. I had hoped that the scientist would have developed some easier and quicker way of winning the next war and some way of avoiding the blood, sweat and tears of Vimy, Falaise and Caen. This hope I am afraid is still far from realization.

Dr. Bush, as Chairman of the United States Research Board has stated:

(Continued on Page 68.)

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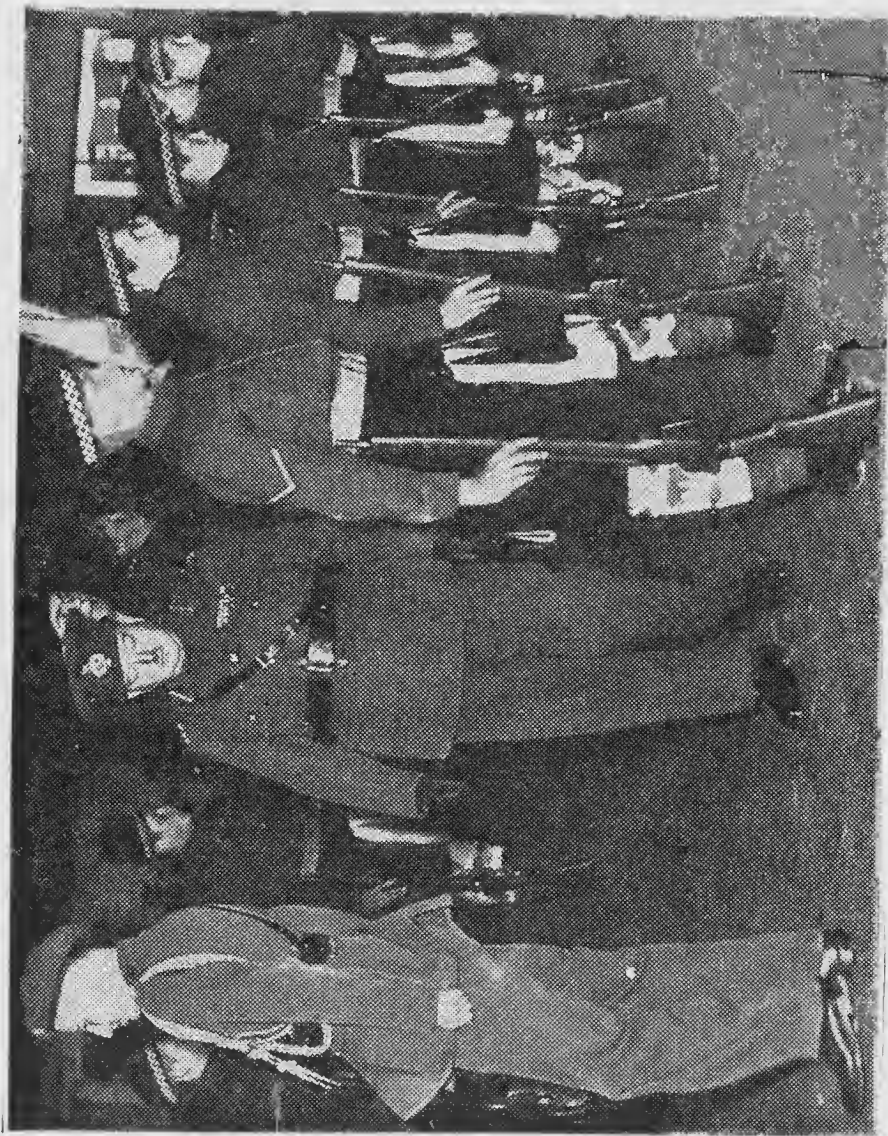
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Major-General M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., general officer commanding Western Army Command, is shown inspecting killed members of the Calgary Highlanders Cadet Corps, Wednesday, May 18, 1949, at Mewata Armouries. He also inspected Royal Canadian Army Cadets from Crescent Heights and Western Canada high schools and The Alberta United Services Institute Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.). The latter unit received its cadet flag from Major-General Penhale at a drumhead service following the inspection.

CADET COLORS PRESENTED

CALGARY Cadet Corps put on their own show for Army Week, Wednesday evening, May 18, 1949, when they had Major-General M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, to inspect them in front of the Armories on 11th Street West.



MAJ.-GEN. M. H. S. PENHALE

To the G.O.C. and the civilians who came out to watch them, the cadets presented an odd assortment—from 12 to 18 years old, short, long, lean and fat, they stood to attention, but for all the mixture, their appearance was smart and the G.O.C. was obviously pleased with the turnout.

Represented were The Alberta United Services Institute Squadron, the Calgary Highlanders Corps, Crescent Heights Corps and Western Canada High School Corps.

Following his inspection, Major-General Penhale presented regimental cadet colors to the A.U.S.I. Squadron, and inside the Armories he saw a physical training display by the Crescent Heights boys. The high school cadets provided two gun teams for 25-pounder and gave a demonstration of gun drill. The Highlander Corps gave a precision drill demonstration.

While the demonstrations were being given, the Armories was packed with its usual nightly crowd, eager to see other demonstrations put on by the regular and reserve army.

One of the principal items of interest was the new type of receiver-transmitter radio set which has just been removed from the secret list. It is called the "29 set" and replaces the "19 set," which was used as standard tank and army vehicle equipment in action during the Second Great War.

THE INCREDIBLE ENGLISH

Address delivered by S/L. BASIL DEAN, associate editor of The Calgary Herald, before the Alberta United Services Institute on Tuesday, June 21, 1949.

I WOULD like to explain, at the outset, that although I was born in England, the views which I am now expressing are those of one who has tried, during the last three-and-a-half years, to view the English scene from the viewpoint of a Canadian. And speaking as a Canadian, I think that there are good grounds for arguing that in many ways the English are the greatest people on earth.



S/L BASIL DEAN

What I found is difficult to reconcile during the time I recently spent there was the contrast between the inventive genius of the English, with their immense industrial skill and knowledge, and the kind of thing they put up with in their ordinary life.

To explain what I mean by this I would like to remind you of some of their past achievements. As you will recall, the Industrial Revolution, which was directly responsible for much of what today we call civilization, from automatic washing machines to the atomic bomb, began in Britain. The first steam engines were built there; most of the original work in the discovery and development of electricity went on there. It was in Britain that Marconi, using the researches of many British scientists, perfected radio.

● English Five Years Ahead of U.S. in Television

The English are at least five years ahead of the United States in television; the B.B.C. began regular television service in 1936. They invented radar, without which the last war might not have been won; they invented jet propulsion and have today an unchallengeable lead in that field. Such auxiliary devices as the magnetron tube, which made possible the whole development of micro-wave radar, and the proximity fuse were British inventions.

But the English seem incapable of relating their genius in the engineering field to the ordinary business of everyday living. A good example of this is their plumbing, against which I recently concluded a long and frustrating battle. You will remember from your overseas days that all English water-pipes are on the outside wall of the house—and often on the outside, or weather side, of the wall. This guarantees that they will freeze every winter.

A friend of mine once asked a plumber who he saw thawing a frozen pipe on the outside of a London house why the pipes weren't put inside. The plumber looked at him in scorn. "Blimey, mate, you can't do that," he said. "'Ow the 'ell would you get at 'em when they froze?"

● England's Very Ancient Outside Plumbing

Drains in England are required by law to be left open. This enables the smells to seep naturally into the house and, naturally, in very cold weather, the water from your sink or bath-tub freezes when it hits the outside air and effectively plugs the drain.

But it is in the matter of hot-water systems that English plumbing reaches its peak. You are not permitted to connect a hot water tank directly to the mains. You must first pipe the cold water up to an open pressure-tank under the eaves. This tank is filled by a ball-

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valve arrangement, so that there is no direct connection between your hot and cold water systems. Every winter, these tanks freeze and the pipes leading in or out of them burst. Everybody takes this for granted, and building regulations won't allow you to use the system which is used safely in every home in Canada.

The main difference between English and Canadian toilet equipment is that the Canadian ones work. English cisterns are temperamental, and you have to know how to treat them. When guests visit your home, they can almost never get the things to flush; and when they do flush the noise is shattering.

● Claim That Central Heating Is Unhealthy

The English are, of course, deeply committed to the open fire. They say that central heating is unhealthy and a centrally heated room "provides no focal point for the family." One of the most extraordinary gadgets I ever saw was a device called a "house engine." It was fully 15 feet tall and about six feet square and must have weighed several tons. The idea was to give some of the virtues of central heating while preserving the open fire-places; but the only way to instal one would be to set it in the foundations and build the house around it. Furthermore, it cost more than \$1,000.

English gas-stoves are designed so that you must get down on your hands and knees to see in the oven. I once counted up 13 different kinds of electric plugs, all in day-to-day use; and my own house had wall outlets requiring five different kinds of plugs. You could not move a lamp from one room to the other because the plugs wouldn't fit.

None of this can be blamed on any deficiency in industrial ability. For some reason, they never seem to get around to developing their inventions and making them useful for ordinary people leading their ordinary lives.

● Health and Cleanliness Another Strange Phenomenon

The English approach to health and cleanliness is another strange phenomenon. They have few refrigerators; butcher shops and fishmongers usually have open fronts so that dust and germs can blow in from the street on to the meat and fish which are lying on open counters. Bread is delivered, unwrapped, from open trucks and I have seen delivery-men drop a loaf on the street, pick it up and deliver it to the next house on the route.

The last summer we were in England was very warm, and since the grocer had no refrigerator for storing his bacon, the two-ounce weekly bacon ration we got from him was wormy more often than not. When my wife took it back and complained, the grocer advised her to cut the wormy part out as the rest of the slice didn't seem to be affected.

(Continued on Page 62)

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In our own community matters of closer interest receive due space or passing mention.

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"YE OLDE TRIP TO JERUSALEM,"

Nottingham, England.

Photo by the Author.

THE ENGLISH INN

Lecture delivered by J. STUART RICHARDSON before The Alberta United Services Institute on October 4, 1949.

THE English inn is unique in many ways but particularly because its atmosphere and character cannot be found elsewhere. Many attempts have been made to establish something called "Ye Olde English Inn" on some foreign strand but never with success. There is something so particularly English about an English inn that makes it native to the soil of England.



J. STUART RICHARDSON

In other parts of the world public houses have been established which were supposed to be close copies of some English model. The architecture was faithfully reproduced as were the furniture and fittings. Some ingredients, however, were missing — the atmosphere, the tradition, the history and the charm.

The English public house and the history of England go naturally together. There is no story of importance since the Norman conquest which has not somewhere in its telling the story of some famous inn. The events of history — wars, battles, manners and customs all left their mark upon it. The inn in turn had its effect and left its impression on the character of the British people.

Someone once said that when the first English road was built the first English inn was born. What date that was no man knows.

The first English travellers could always get food and shelter at the house of the local squire. He was "the lord of the lands" and later became the "Landlord"; a name which has persisted to this day.

● Original Inns Established by Church for Pilgrims

Other inns were established by the church for the accommodation of pilgrims. Many were established on church property. The names of many inns still in existence bear witness to this associa-

tion. For example, "The Mitre," "The Cross Keys" (named for St. Peter), "The Five Loaves," "The Fishes," "The Bishop's Crook" and so on.

For those making pilgrimages to the churches or cathedrals these rest houses or 'maisons dieu' provided food and shelter for a period of three days. The deportment of the guests was fully controlled by the church. The stories of roistering and high living associated with the inn were to come later, and some authorities claim not until after the Reformation.

You could make a reasonably good outline of English history by taking the names of tavern signs. For here you would have the name of every English ruler, every English sport and every English bird or beast, not to mention the names of battles, generals, dukes, admirals, crafts, guilds, horses and sportsmen. In addition there are hundreds of inns which have a story behind the name such as "Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem," "The Man with a Load of Mischief" and "The Case is Altered."

● Became Centre of Business and Social Life

In commencing this story we used the word "unique" in connection with the subject of our story. We might also use the term "ubiquitous," for if ever an institution was all things to all men it was the English public house. For generations it provided the only communal meeting place other than the church. So, in addition to providing accommodation for the traveller, the inn also became the centre of the business and social life of the community.

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The mayor and council met there as did the church-wardens. Fraternal societies held their meetings at the inn. It also accommodated the magistrate and the coroner. Stage coaches brought to it news of the outside world and from the inn the news spread to the countryside. It was also the place where proclamations of the king were posted on the door.

The inn from the time of the middle ages up to the coming of the railways was a place of bustle, life and action. In the hey-day of the stage coach it was busy for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four.

The inn catered to all tastes and to all ranks of life. It provided the comforts of a club for the farmhand and it acted as a meeting place for red-coated gentry riding to hounds.

● English Said to be "Stay-at-Home" Race

Speaking generally the English are a "stay-at-home" race. Not only do they stay at home but they tend to stay in or near the place or their origin. Thus there are inns in England where generations of families have foregathered down the years. Steps which ancestors have helped to wear down tend to create an attachment for succeeding generations.

The English have a reverence for old things and for old customs. Between them and tradition there is a bond which words cannot explain. A man gains something by doing those things which his ancestors did. Anyone seeking to change those habits or those customs is up against a rather strong opposition.

The English inn and all it stands for is only possible in a free society. It could not possibly have come to flower under any other but the English way of life.

Under the early laws of England the church provided a sanctuary for those in distress. You could make the point that in another sense the inn has provided a sanctuary where freeman might meet for refreshment and friendship. Within the confines of a bar-parlor a man is free. He may toast the king, damn the government, praise the local football team, quote Shakespeare, jolly the barmaid, consider the likelihood of war or make critical comment on the prevailing weather.

● Tenor of Conversation in Bar-Parlor Unchanged

There is a fair chance that the general tenor of conversation in a bar-parlor has not changed since inns first came on the English scene. In general those things which either plagued or pleased our ancestors have their counterpart for the benefit or beguiling of all future generations.

(Continued on Page 59)

AIR FORCE SECTION

F/L. D. AUSTIN LANE was elected president of the Air Force Section of The Alberta United Services Institute at the annual meeting, Wednesday, October 19, 1949. He succeeded F/L. Don McLeod.



F/L. D. AUSTIN LANE

Other officers elected for the 1949-50 season were: F/L. Gordon Carter, vice-president; F/O. William "Bud" Parslow, secretary-treasurer; and the following directors: F/L. F. Clark, F/L. W. L. Fiksdal, S/L. A. M. Hugit, D.F.C., F/O. Don K. Smith and F/L. Harry Weir.

F/L. McLeod reviewed the past year's activities, while F/L. Lane, in his acceptance speech, said that he hoped that good military or foreign affairs speakers could be obtained for the monthly meetings. The latest information about Royal Canadian Air Force activities would be gathered and active support given by the section to the Air Cadets, No. 403 City of Calgary Auxiliary Squadron and air force veterans at the Colonel Belcher Hospital.

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DIEPPE DETACHMENT 1949

Address delivered by LT.-COL. JOHN BEGG, D.S.O., E.D., before the Alberta United Services Institute on Thursday, October 27th, 1949. Col. Begg was 2 I/C of the 14th Army Tank Regiment (Calgary Regiment) at the Dieppe landing and later took command of the unit. Earlier last year he was in command of a party which made an official visit to the Dieppe battlefield.)

A DETACHMENT to visit Dieppe was authorized by the Department of National Defence, and I was honoured by appointment to command. The detachment consisted of three from each regiment which had participated in the 1942 raid, and representatives from the artillery, services and units which had furnished attached groups. In addition, two representatives from A.H.Q., D.P.R. were with the party.



LT.-COL. JOHN BEGG

The detachment assembled in Montreal on August 13 and we took off from Dorval on the morning of August 14 in an R.C.A.F. North Star. In crossing, we had stops at Goose Bay, Keflavik and Northolt. At Goose Bay, the weather ahead had closed in so we had an unexpected lay-over of twelve hours. Our stay there was most enjoyable, thanks to the co-operation of the personnel of the R.C.A.F. station, who not only wined and dined us, but arranged that we should see all of the area by bus.

As is usual in North Atlantic crossings, we had cloud cover all the way until the Isle of Man was reached. From that point, across the Irish Sea to Liverpool thence south-east to Northolt, weather and visibility were perfect. It was a new experience for us to arrive in the

U.K. under peace conditions where we had to run the gamut of customs, immigration and the latest gadget, the health services. However, we cleared without too much time, and embussed for the hotels where reservations had been made for us. We left Montreal on Sunday morning, and it was now late evening of Monday. Alas, our delightful stay in Goose Bay had cost us twelve hours in London.

● Learn What Two Wars Had Meant to France

We entrained the next morning at Victoria for Folkestone on our way to Paris via Boulogne. When we entrained for Paris, we learned what two wars meant to France when we noticed a small plate over one seat in each carriage which stated that the seat was reserved for war wounded. On arrival at Paris, we were met at the station by the Counsellor of the Embassy, the Military Attache Col. Menard who commanded the Fusiliers Mont Royal at Dieppe, and Major-General Walford. All arrangements in France were beautifully teed up. At the station, I was handed all transportation necessary for our journeys in France, the programme in Paris, and a list of the hotels where the party would be put up. As the programme was to start in two hours with a reception at the Canadian Embassy, we had to quickly disperse to our hotels, and hope that we could find our way to the Embassy.

The reception at the Embassy was well attended by the Canadian colony in Paris and the military personnel of the other embassies.

Here again, the Embassy staff took over, and offered to arrange parties for that evening wherever we might wish to go. This was gladly accepted by all, and small groups took off for the night sights of Paris. The next morning we had to parade at the Arc of Triumph for a wreath laying ceremony. Despite the late break up of the parties of the previous evening, and that the detachment was scattered about four to a hotel, I was very pleased to find all present and on time. After the ceremony we marched down the Champ Elysses, halted and dismissed for our longest free period, having the rest of the day to ourselves.

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● Church Windows Commemorate Dieppe Raid

Thursday morning we entrained for Dieppe where we arrived about noon. We marched to the hospital where a welcoming lunch was served by the Sisters. At the hospital we learned with interest that from there, three centuries previously, a party of nursing sisters had left for Montreal to open the first hospital in this country. After lunch we were taken to the hospital church where stained windows portray the trials of that party in their journey. Here also, we learned how deeply the Dieppe people feel about the 1942 raid, as stained windows on the opposite side commemorate that event. After luncheon a bus was provided to take the party on a tour of the three beaches, Pourville, Pyes and Dieppe. This was very much appreciated, as it was not the laid down programme, and was our only chance of visiting the places which had been so much in our memories since 1942. The trip had to be a fast one as we had to return to the Hotel de Ville for what we later found was a delightful French custom, a reception. During our stay in Dieppe we attended four, visiting dignitaries very considerably arriving a different time and each of sufficient rank to warrant a reception.

After the reception, we were handed over to our hosts for our stay in Dieppe. The kind and gracious citizens from all walks had insisted that the detachment be billeted with them and not in hotels. We greatly appreciated this friendly touch, as it provided us with something that a tourist's dollar can not buy, the hospitality extended to a guest in a French home. We had just time to get acquainted with our hosts when it was necessary for them to bring us back for the first service, a night-watch at the cemetery. This is a French veteran's custom, where in groups of four they stand sentry for ten minutes around the Cross of Sacrifice. The silence that you can almost feel as each sentry group is silently relieved is very impressive.

● Wreaths Laid at the Cross of Sacrifice

The next morning, after the usual reception, we proceeded to the cemetery for religious services. After the services, wreaths were laid at the Cross of Sacrifice. Their were beautiful examples of the florists' art, but I am sure that the members of the detachment were more touched by the sight of a small boy dressed in full cowboy regalia who deposited a wreath to the memory of the S.S.R. The story behind this is that during the raid two S.S.R.'s managed to escape into a cellar where they were kept by a French family for a month before they could make their way out of the country. In appreciation to their hosts, among other things they sent over was the cowboy costume. Now, eight years later, worn no doubt by a substitute boy of proper proportions, the outfit was proudly worn to honour the visiting Canadians and to remember those who had fallen. After the wreath laying, the detachment paraded down the

rows of graves led by our pipers. This was one time we had the French veterans baffled, our slow march was beyond their style.

Although there was another ceremony following immediately in town, the detachment was graciously excused from it in order that they might spend the time visiting the graves of their comrades. We were allowed an hour for this, when we had to leave for the official luncheon. This was a full dress affair, staged as only the French can.

● Town Presented with Crois de Guerre.

Following luncheon, we embussed for the Dieppe beach where the town was to be honoured by the presentation to it of the Croix de Guerre in commemoration of the raid. The presentation was made to the Mayor by the Governor of Paris, and the principal speaker was the Canadian Ambassador, Major-General G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C. An interesting feature for us was to watch the drill and precision of the French regiment which lines the streets. After the ceremony, all troops marched past, and we were not the least surprised when we found that by simply following the unit in front we arrived at the Hotel de Ville where another reception was soon under way.

Then followed the dedication of a monument on the esplanade where a cleared space has been named Canada Square.

Except for a gala concert that night, the trip was now over, and we were to embark next day for Newhaven on our way home. We found the cemetery well cared for by the permanent staff, and many evidences of the care bestowed by the people of Dieppe. It was disappointing to find so many graves were for "Unknown Canadian Soldiers," and while our dead were buried by the enemy we must not judge him too harshly. We are all aware of the great problem in both wars of having a soldier retain and wear his identity discs.

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Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence (left), was in Calgary Wednesday, January 25, 1950, touring defence units here, is shown above with Maj. Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, General Officer Commanding Western Army Command, Edmonton, shortly after the arrival of the "off the record" talk on defence addressed The Alberta United Services Institute in the evening on an "off the record" talk on defence.

PREPARATION AGAINST ATTACK

(An interview in The Calgary Herald)

HON. BROOKE CLAXTON, minister of national defence, who visited Calgary January 25, 1950, evaded a direct answer to questions regarding Canada's ability to put certain military and air force establishments into the field.

He was specifically asked to answer charges by Douglas Harkness, G.M., M.P., for Calgary East, made the previous Thursday in Calgary that Canada did not have an effective brigade group or effective bomber and fighter squadrons to go into action in event of a crisis.

"Ask him what countries could," replied the minister. He added: "it all depends on the time element." Then he said he would not expand on this.

Pressed further, he said "these assertions as to adequacy of our defence must be considered as to the likelihood and scale of attack." Defence had to be planned to meet such attacks as could be expected, he said.

Was he confident that Canada was ready to meet such attacks?

"No defence is ever adequate in the minds of those who are in charge of it. A population of 13,000,000 is not big enough, even if all the money was spent on defence, to defend alone against greater powers."

Mr. Claxton would not commit himself on the immediate strength Canada could put into action, or as to his opinion of the country's defences in comparison to other nations.

The first 20 minutes of the interview were devoted to an outline of his visit to Manitoba establishments and of nation defence in general.

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● \$50,000,000 Being Spent in Contracts for Aircraft

He noted that \$50,000,00 was being spent in contracts for aircraft, "which puts Canada fourth or fifth" among the nations of the world. He spoke highly of recent tests, which he witnessed, of the CF-100 twin jet long range fighter being built in Eastern Canada. The tests were made by S/L. Bill Waterton, former Camrose boy. Mr. Claxton thought it "greater than any yet produced" and hopes "it will put Canada in the forefront."

He stressed that 80 per cent of money being spent on aircraft was being spent on jet planes, "a higher percentage than any country we know of."

(During Exercise Eagle, a training scheme in the Peace River area last summer, the lack of modern jet planes was criticized by observers, including Ross Munro, Southam bureau writer and top Canadian war correspondent.)

Of recruiting, the minister said that the navy now totalled about 9,300 officers and men, which was above the quota of 9,047. Other services were approaching their quotas. He would not say whether increased quotas were under consideration.

Nine ships were being added to the navy and were at present under construction. These included one icebreaker, three anti-submarine ships of new design, four minesweepers and a gate ship.

● Anxious to Arouse Greater Interest in Reserve Army

The principal object of his present Western trip, he said, was to arouse greater interest in the work of the reserve army. The active service recruiting was better than expected and a high calibre of recruit was being enlisted. The navy and air force reserves in particular were in need of additional men. He spoke of the importance of a well-trained reserve, for in the past it had been essential to the supply of trained men during time of war.

His department was spending \$383,000,000 plus an additional \$20,000,000 for military housing this year. The important thing was to get the most out of the money which was allotted for defence.

The minister spent the day inspecting local army and air force units and spoke to the United Services Institute at 8 p.m. in the Armouries. He then left for Edmonton and Saskatoon on his tour of the West.

(Col. Harkness told The Herald later today "He (Mr. Claxton) was just as evasive in the House as he was in answering specific questions here today. That alone is proof that we have no effective fighting forces.")

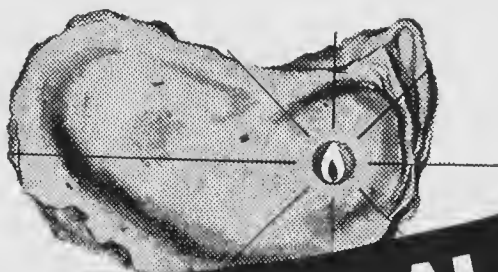
● Covered Dionne Quintuplets' Story as Cub Reporter.

William Dumsby, Ottawa, chief public relations officer for the Department of National Defence, was travelling with Mr. Claxton. Mr. Dumsday was the first newspaperman to get the story of the birth of the Dionne quintuplets in Callander, Ontario, in 1934.

He recalled that he had been working as a cub reporter for The North Bay Nugget and that the story had first come in entirely by accident. He had been working in the office at night when a Dionne relative phoned in to ask the cost of putting a birth announcement in the paper for five children.

"When he insisted all five had been born at once, I thought he was just kidding. However, when I was convinced he was not, I put the flash on the wires, got a cameraman and rushed over to the Dionne farmhouse," he said.

Mr. Dumsday worked for The Canadian Press for a number of years. During the war he served as a press relations officer for the R.C.A.F. in the Burma theatre. He took his present post with Department of National Defence in 1949. Mr. Dumsday is originally from Moose Jaw, where he was well known as a junior football player.

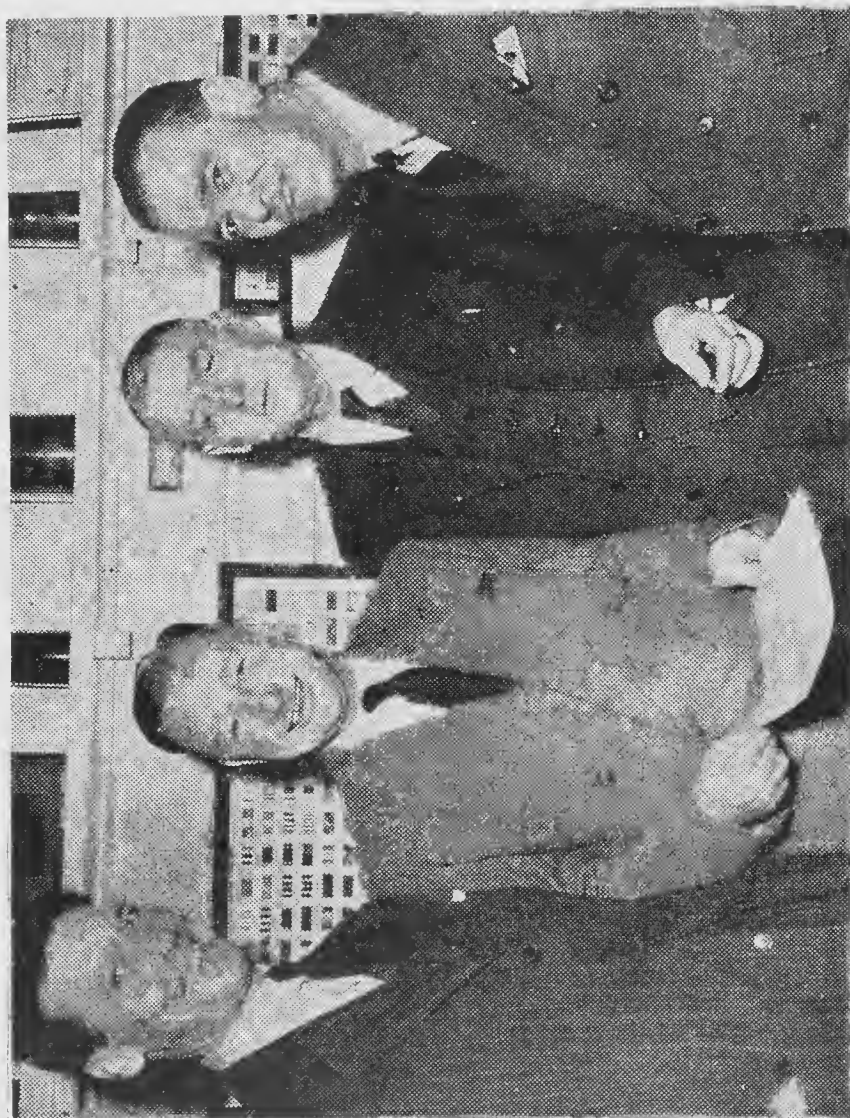


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Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D., (second from left) was elected president of The Alberta United Services Institute at the annual meeting held Monday, January 30, 1950. He is shown above with other members of the executive (left to right): Lieut.-Col. R. M. Quigley, E.D., president of the Garrison Officers Mess; Lieut.-Col. Thomson; Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., E.D., honorary secretary; Major Allen R. Atney, L.D., vice-president.

MEMBER FOR 27 YEARS

LT.-COL. J. H. R. THOMSON, M.B.E., E.D., former vice-president of The Alberta United Services Institute, was elected president of the Institute at the group's annual meeting in the Garrison's Officers' Mess on January 30, 1950. He succeeds Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E.

Major Allen H. Turney, E.D., second-in-command of the King's Own Calgary Regt. (14th A.R.), was elected vice-president, and Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., was re-elected honorary secretary-treasurer



MAJOR ALLEN H. TURNEY

Lt.-Col. R. M. Quigley, E.D., who has been appointed by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, G.O.C. of Western Command, as president of the Garrison Officers' Mess for 1950, will be a director of the Institute and continuing directors include: Brig. Rowan Coleman, D.S.O., M.C.; Major Fred Johnson, M.C., and F/L. D. Austin Lane.

New directors elected were: Major R. E. Lucy, M.B.E., M.C., and Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., E.D., K.C., to represent the army; Lieut. G. D. MacDonell, to represent the navy, and F/L. Gordon L. Carter to represent the R.C.A.F.

Lieut. D. J. Morrison will continue as auditor; Major Harold Chambers as librarian, and Capt. Horace Payne, M.B.E., as cadet supervisor.

Col. Scott expressed his appreciation to the officers for their support during the year and Col. Thomson announced that Dr. O. M. Solandt, of Ottawa, director of the Defence Research Board, would address members of the Institute in the Garrison Officers' Mess at 8.30 p.m., March 3.

The new president of the Institute has been a member of the Institute for more than 27 years and has served with distinction in two Great Wars.

● Enlisted as Private in 1915 to Start Military Career

He began his military career in 1915 when he enlisted as a private with the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He went overseas

immediately and applied for a commission in the British Army. His application was accepted and he was commissioned as a lieutenant with the Royal Horse Artillery.

In 1916 he was posted to Egypt to join the 20th Brigade, R.H.A., and served in the Turkish campaign. He was wounded in 1918 but returned to fight with the artillery in the Middle East until 1919 when he returned to Canada.

He came to Calgary in 1923 and joined the 19th Brigade, R.C.A. He served with this unit from 1923 to 1926 and from 1935 until 1939.

Lt.-Col Thomson was a captain when Canada entered the Second Great War and he was made second-in-command of the 22nd-78th Battery which had been mobilized for active service. In August, 1940, he was promoted to Major and given command of the 17th L.A.A. Battery, R.C.A.

He went overseas with his battery and returned to Canada in October, 1945. In March, 1946, he was asked to form the 68th L.A.A. Regt. and commanded the regiment until March, 1949, when he was replaced by Lt.-Col. W. G. Ledingham.

He is secretary-treasurer and director of the Globe Oil Company and active in other companies connected with the Alberta Oil industry.

Attention !

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Members of the Institute are indebted to the various firms who have purchased advertising space in this Journal and thereby made its publication possible.

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EXERCISE SWEETBRIAR

By ROSS MUNRO

(Staff correspondent, The Calgary Herald and Associated Southam Newspapers.)

NORTHWAY, Alaska—A blueprint plan for the defence of the Canadian Arctic in an emergency to cover the most vulnerable areas from the Yukon to Ungava is now likely to be drawn up by National Defence Headquarters. It will be tied closely into an American plan for the defence of Alaska under an arrangement between the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Canadian Chiefs of Staff. Planning is also under way between the U.S. Sixth Army, with headquarters in San Francisco, and Western Command H.Q. at Edmonton, on defence of the U.S. and Canadian west coast in event of a crisis. The last planning meeting was in Seattle in November, 1949.



ROSS MUNRO

The many lessons learned on Exercise Sweetbriar, which concluded with a spectacular paratroop attack from the air by the P.P.C.L.I., will be incorporated into the Canadian Arctic scheme. A lot of detailed work already has been done on a draft for Arctic defence. Brigadier George Kitching at N.D.H.Q. has been working on this project exclusively for one year and has prepared a 100-page memorandum.

It is this memorandum and the Sweetbriar lessons, along with masses of other material, which the Canadian Chiefs of Staff would consider in giving approval to a final plan. The Chiefs of Staff may launch into this question within the next few months.

● Plan Approved for Arctic Defence

At a press conference in Northway, Alaska, February 2, 1950, Lieut.-Gen. Natham F. Twining, American Commander in Alaska, said that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington had approved a plan for Arctic defence including Alaska and that the Canadians were tied into it.

From other sources it was learned that this plan was approved some time ago, possibly two years ago, and that this is not particularly new, but the work now to be done on the details by the Canadians and the Americans is important. General Twining said flatly that the American defences in Alaska are inadequate and effort is being made to build them up but the main problem is housing for new units.

"The Canadians and Americans have to play ball across the north," he said "we are improving this co-operation and co-ordination and it's coming along pretty good. Both of us would like to have more forces up here than we have, but we can co-operate with what we have got."

The kind of attack visualized on Alaska itself, which could be the first step to the Yukon, would be by airborne landings at important points, bomber attacks and submarine attacks by shelling or missiles, the general said.

● Radar Network to Cover Alaska and Northern Canada.

General Twining also said that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Arctic plan included a radar network covering Alaska and running across the Canadian north as well. "We can lick the radar problem up here but it will be tremendously expensive."

(This information on radar in the Canadian Arctic doesn't seem to jibe with the approach taken by officials in Ottawa. Hitherto the Canadian authorities have always said that a radar screen across the Canadian north was out of the question. It would be far beyond the Canadian economy and probably wouldn't be worth all the effort.)

The General debunked the idea that a railway might soon be built from Prince George, B.C., to Alaska up the tricky mountain trench. "We would love to have such a railway but we can't justify it as a supply line. We can't justify it right now as a military undertaking. There are higher priority tasks ahead of it."

Among senior Canadian and American officers on Exercise Sweetbriar there was very little talk if any about such a project. Evidently the plan is to rely on the Alaskan highway as the land supply route to Alaska and on the sea route to Skagway and Anchorage as the other method of getting supplies into Alaska.

● Possibility of Airborne Landings Considered

In considering the Canadian Arctic defence problem the Canadians are now taking into account the possibility that an enemy might make airborne landings on airstrips such as those at the joint U.S.-Canadian weather stations in the Franklin district of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. One of these present stations is 600 miles from the Pole and the new Alert station will only be 400.

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The possibility exists that long range bombers could be based on these strips (which already can accommodate four-engine planes) to strike into the populated areas far to the south, using intermediate staging areas which might be seized below the Arctic islands.

The fields of Yellowknife, Aklavik, Eldorado and the whole string of other strips used by the Department of Transport, the R.C.A.F. Transport Command and Canadian Pacific Airlines are vulnerable in varying degrees. According to other information Canadian officers have given this reporter an enemy also might secretly establish a base on the Arctic ice and not be discovered until wireless signals were sent out to bring their bombers back to the ice-base following a lightning attack on a Canadian or American target in the populated areas.

● Difficulties Seen in Aggressor Landing Large Forces.

The General Staff still holds to the view that it would be impossible for an aggressor to land large forces in the north and operate

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them there, but even small forces would be a peril and the plan which is likely to be devised will be an attempt to be ready for such an emergency. Once the plan is approved the officers responsible for carrying out the plan would make a complete tour of vulnerable Arctic areas and prepare detailed plans for each area.

Such a plan would not include a lot of garrisons in the north but it might lead to detachments being sent north if the danger of war grows. The basic purpose of the project, however, would be to have something solid from which to work in a sudden emergency.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Lee, head of the U.S. Air Force Tactical Command, said Sweetbriar has confirmed that aircraft can be maintained and supplied and can operate in support of ground troops under sub-Arctic conditions.

● Better Balance Needed Between Army and Air Force.

A balanced Canadian army and air force is of prime importance if co-operation with the United States in continental defence is to be carried out properly, according to Canadian officers who have participated in Exercise Sweetbriar.

Unless the R.C.A.F. is strong enough to support the army field force and to carry out its own air defence task, the necessity might arise of over-dependence of the U.S. in an actual emergency in the North American area. Aid would be forthcoming immediately and would be welcome, but from a national Canadian viewpoint it probably would be wise for Canada to have a compact operational army air force that could undertake a number of specific tasks without drawing too heavily on American aid.

Otherwise heavy reliance on the U.S. could lead to the Canadian effort being swallowed up in the American one. There would be a danger of loss of identity, an identity which Canada successfully retained in the Second Great War, in all theatres working along side the British. The Americans wouldn't want to submerge the Canadian effort, not at all; but they operate differently than the British and might not be as tactful and considerate of national pride and feeling as the British military leaders and politicians were.

At present assistance from the U.S. air force would appear to be necessary in support of the Canadian force not to mention the bomber effort which probably would rest with the Americans.

Under any circumstances there are still these deficiencies in the R.C.A.F., and the great need probably is for more transport airplanes to airlift paratroop battalions such as the P.P.C.L.I.

The U.S. air force would have to be called on for some Dakotas or C-82 packets. As one officer put it "we have a fine buggy in the Patricias but no horse to pull it the way we would like."

In a way, our training has gone ahead to produce airborne troops, but the air force hasn't had the transport planes.

The airborne force needs only that medicine. On the fighter side it was a fine job getting the R.C.A.F. Vampire Squadron up on Sweetbriar, but in actual war it soon would have been pretty well shot up and other squadrons would be needed to maintain support of the P.P.C.L.I., so there is no real balance set in the Canadian army-air force picture.

● U.S. Aggressive Force Made Exercise More Realistic

The authorities are working in this direction but more emphasis has to go on the R.C.A.F. Officers at Sweetbriar also pointed out a special little lesson for the army—it probably would be a good idea for the Canadian authorities to create a small aggressor training force to act as enemy in various manoeuvres across the country and give the regular units and even the reserve battalions some real opposition. This aggressor cadre the Americans had at Sweetbriar was a splendid outfit and made the exercise far more realistic than it would have been without aggressions.

Other lessons emerging from Sweetbriar include necessity for a new study being made of communications for operations in the north. Long range communications were seriously disrupted on this manoeuvre by a variety of causes. Short range communications were fine but without long and short range wireless links working clickety-click any operations makes little sense and just leads to utter confusion.

Present radar equipment also has proved to be very unsatisfactory but there isn't much that can be done about it unless vast sums of money are spent on a radar screen across Alaska and the Yukon, which would be out of the question so far as Canada is concerned.

● Standardization of Weapons Inevitable

Standardization of weapons and ammunition by Canada on American pattern seems to be inevitable and is another lesson from Sweetbriar. If this had been an actual campaign with the present two-standard system there would have had to be two supply lines for ammunition and it would have been unwieldly in this country and a terrible waste of effort.

We asked several generals here what is being done about standardization in a practical way. Curiously they've clammed up on us and we got no information at all; yet this is a problem which field officers on the exercise contended must be faced—and quickly.

(The foregoing article is republished from The Calgary Herald by permission.)

THE ENGLISH INN—(Continued from Page 39)

From this continuity of people doing the same thing in the same place for generations some qualities must have been given to the English people. The continuity itself and the changelessness of custom tended to create a belief in the desirability and inevitability of continuity. It could have produced a certain solidity of character. It could have produced a degree of resolution in time of stress and danger.

When Napoleon threatened to invade England men went out from such places as there. Armed with pitch-forks and billy-hooks they stood by on the dunes to repel the invader.

A century and a quarter later their descendants left the comfort of the bar and the ingle nook and with similar weapons stood by to repel the invader who might come by air on wings of silk. Napoleon did not come, nor did his follower, but the solidity and the resolution were much in evidence on both occasions.

The main stock in trade of the inn, all through the centuries, has been ale. This beverage is supposed to go with roast beef and both are supposed to go well with the English.

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When the black plague struck Britain in 1665 more than half the population died. Partly responsible for the death rate was the low calory diet on which the majority of the people were then existing. It was a diet inimical to health and rendered the population prone to infection, disease and death.

All unbeknown to your ancestors of that day, the humble glass of ale was the only vitamin-filled item of their diet. Ale continued to be brewed throughout the period of the plague and those who survived were greatly helped in their powers of resistance by this beverage.

The inn is a part of the English scene and a very beautiful part at that. Succeeding generations have left their mark upon it and it in turn has certainly left its mark on the English.

● Names of Several Famous English Inns

Wherever the English tongue is spoken there will be a stir of memory at the mention of an inn. One will recall "The Star" at Alfriston and another "The Angell" at Grantham. Wait a little and someone will recall "The George" at Portsmouth, "The Rose and Crown" at Saffron Walden, "The White Swan" at Stratford-on-Avon, and "The Crown" at Amersham.

The English inn has had a strange and powerful influence on Englishmen. For those who stay at home it has a rich and satisfying influence and for those who travel to the ends of the earth it has a rich and satisfying memory.

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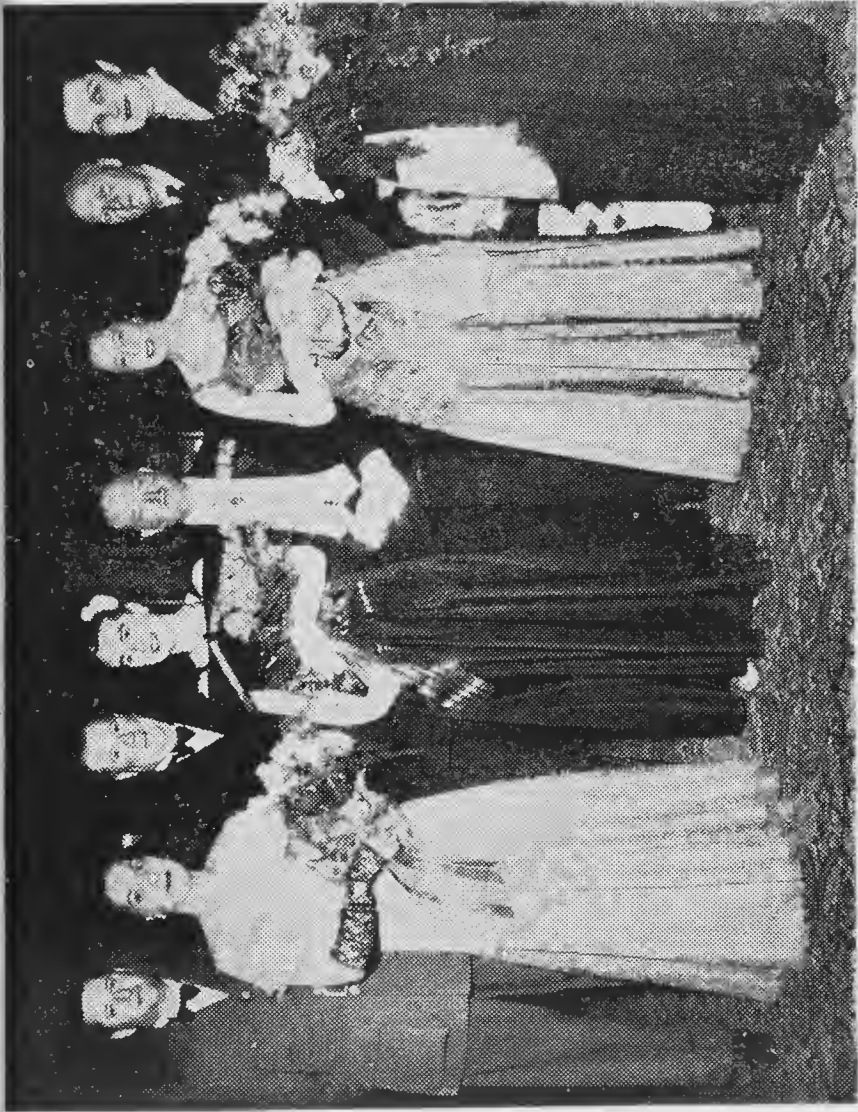
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More than 300 couples attended the 1949 Military Ball held at the Paliser Hotel under the auspices of The United Services Institute. Receiving guests in the oval room prior to the grand march were (left to right): Group Captain I. C. Cornblatt, officer commanding No. 11 S.D., R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Cornblatt; Commander Reginald Jackson, officer commanding H.M.C.S. Tecumseh, and Mrs. Jackson; Major-General M. H. S. Penhale of Edmonton, and Mrs. Penhale; Colonel J. Fred Scott, president of the Institute, and Mrs. Scott.

THE INCREDIBLE ENGLISH—(Continued from Page 34)

The English have never got used to the idea of having doctors deliver babies. At one nursing home, where midwives were being trained, a rule was made that the patient's physician could be present in the delivery-room if he wished while the baby was being delivered, but that delivery must be carried out by the midwife-trainees and he must on no account interfere unless specifically invited by the sister in charge.

● Britain Provides Best Basic Training in Medicine and Nursing

But this contrasts with the great history of medical research and discovery with which Britain must be credited; with the story of Simpson and chloroform and the fact that Britain still provides the best basic training in medicine and nursing which you can find anywhere; with Fleming and the discovery of penicillin.

The question which arises, therefore, is: Why do the British put up with all this? I don't pretend to know the real answer, but I can perhaps suggest a few possible ones.

Much of the failure to provide more convenient equipment for the home dates, I think, from the days when the English middle-classes could get cheap servants and keep lots of them. Open fires are no problem if you can have one in every room and a flock of servants to tend them. There aren't many servants nowadays, of course, but the old habits die hard.

● Only Answer—It Has Always Been Done That Way

As for the plumbing, the only answer I can think of is that it has always been done that way, and I don't really think it has occurred to anybody that there's any different way of handling it.

Another possible explanation is that the British don't feel these things are particularly important. They are less concerned with the inconveniences of their hot-water system than with the state of their garden and the different kind of birds who come and feed off their bird-tables. When they do decide something is important, they really go to town.

For instance, one of the most important things in life to the English is a cup of tea before they get up in the morning. This was easy enough when there were lots of servants, but it's more difficult now and leads to many arguments between husbands and wives. Some genius recognized this as a great national problem and devised a gadget to solve it.

● Combination Alarm, Time-Switch and Electric Kettle

This gadget is a combination alarm, time-switch and electric kettle. You fill the kettle before you go to bed and set the alarm. In the morning, the kettle switches itself on and, when it boils, pushes the boiling water into a teapot standing near it. After an

interval for the tea to brew, it rings the alarm, so that when you wake up, tea is already made.

I started out by saying that in many ways the English could be considered the greatest people on earth. Where, then, does their greatness lie?

It lies firstly, I submit, in their tradition of freedom; in Common Law, which is perhaps their greatest contribution to civilization, and their respect for it. It lies in their judicial system which is totally impartial and serves as the common man's protection against ambitious rulers, not as an instrument of government itself.

It lies in their gift for preferring the long view to the short view and refusing to be rushed. It is quite extraordinary how, in the midst perhaps of grave crisis, they will sit down and make plans for something which cannot be fulfilled for perhaps 50 or 100 years. One of their chief pre-occupations recently, despite the gravity of the economic crisis, has been a plan for rebuilding the City of London which cannot possibly be completed before the year 2,000; yet they have given as much careful thought to this as they would, say, to a new crisis in sterling.

● Greater Convenience of Living Found in Canada

Are these things more important than refrigerators and washing machines? Perhaps they are; perhaps they are not. I will freely confess that one of the things which induced me to stay in Canada when I first came here 11 years ago was the immeasurably greater convenience of living which is to be found here, compared with life in England.

But I still think, all the same, that we should be unwise to forget what we owe to the English. Today, in their effort to rebuild their export trade, they are making what seemed to me to be an honest effort to learn from us. But we should do well to remember that there is much that we can still learn from them.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of The Alberta United Services Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armouries, Monday, January 30, 1950. The President, Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D., was in the chair and the meeting opened at 8.30 p.m.

● Attendance

Sleen, L. A., Capt.	McLeod, D. A., F/L.
Roberts, S. L., Capt.	Watt, K., Capt.
Thomson, J. H. R., Lt.-Col.	Patterson, H. S., Major.
Quigley, R. M., Lt.-Col.	Wright, J. H., F/L.
Wright, H. E., Brig.	Askew, J. A., F/L.
Young, F. G., Capt.	Johnson, R. H., Capt.
Davis, John, Major.	MacDonnell, J. G., Lieut.
MacKay, Frank, Capt.	Lewis, D. E., Capt.
Chambers, H., Major.	Francis, H. F., S/L.
Farquharson, S. R., Major.	Cooper, F. G., Lieut.
Stott, G., Lt.-Col.	Cooper, J. M., Capt.
Tennant, Mark, Major.	Boyd, J. D., Major.
Walmsley, W. V., F/L.	Kelly, G. M., F/O.
Gordon, R., Major.	Carter, G. L., F/O.
Gordon, W., Lt.-Col.	Nesbitt, J. L., Lieut.
Campbell, J. D., Capt.	Flemons, R. G., Lieut.
Robinson, Miles, Lieut.	Weir, H. E., F/O.
Whiteoak, J. B., Capt.	Sharman, W. A., Capt.
La Nauze, C. D., Lt.-Col.	Howard, W. A., Capt.
Vincent, George, Capt.	Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.
Turney, A. H., Major.	Jull, W. K., Lt.-Col.
Yells, A. S., Capt.	Jones, S., Lieut.
Morrison, D. J., Lieut.	Remple, W., Capt.
Huget, C. M., S/L.	Graham, A., Capt.
Burrows, C. D., F/O.	Scott, J. F., Col.
Campbell, N. A., Major.	Cunnington, D. G. L., Col.
Parsons, E. H., Lt.-Col.	Lucy, R. E., Major.
Lane, D. A., F/L.	Middlemass, J. D., Major.
Strachan, W. J., Capt.	Zubick, J. J., Major.
Crichton, J. H., Major.	Shute, D., Lt.-Cdr.
Chapman, L. H., Major.	Howell, H. J., Lieut.
Payne, H. A., Capt.	And Others.

● Minutes

On motion duly seconded, the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting, held on Wednesday, January 26, 1949, were approved as published in the Journal.

● Correspondence

A telegram of "good wishes" from the Regina Institute was read. A letter from Col. Knight, thanking the members for their good wishes and the reception held in his honour, was read by the Secretary. A letter from the blind man occupying the Institute room at the new Home for the Blind was read by the President.

- **Report of the President**

Col. Scott read his report of the activities of the Institute during the past year and moved its acceptance. The motion, seconded by Major Farquharson, was carried.

- **Auditor's Report**

This report was read by Lieut. (S) D. J. Morrison, R.C.N. (R), and acceptance moved. The motion was seconded by Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson and carried.

- **Financial Statement and Treasurer's Report**

Copies of the statement having been distributed to all members present, Col. Cunningham, the Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, explained several items and read his report moving its adoption. The motion was carried when seconded by Major Gordon.

- **Library Report**

Major Harold Chambers, the Librarian, read his report, and then moved its adoption together with the usual grant of \$50.00. This was seconded by Lt.-Col. Quigley and carried.

- **Institute Cadets**

Captain H. Payne, M.B.E., read his report on the A.U.S.I. Cadet Squadron of Lord Strathcona's Horse. He explained the proposed new organization of the various cadet units into a cadet battalion. He moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by F/L. Austin Lane, and carried.

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● Events Authorized

The President read the recommendations of the Directors and on motions duly moved and seconded, the recommendations were approved authorizing the Directors to make the necessary arrangements for the following:

The Vimy Dinner.

The Battle of Britain Dance.

The Military Ball.

To publish the Journal.

To arrange for clerical assistance and the usual honorariums.

To make the necessary arrangements with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee.

● General Business

On a question being asked about the insurance covering Institute property, it was left to the new President to check this.

It was agreed that the Ball should be held at the Palliser and the cost of the tickets be left in the hands of the new Directorate.

● Election of Officers

The Secretary read the report of the Nominating Committee.

The patrons, Hon. President and Hon. Vice-Presidents as published in the Journal with the addition of Col. Fred J. Scott to the list of Hon. Vice-Presidents, were approved.

The following were declared elected by acclamation:

President—Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D.

Vice-President—Major Allan Turney, E.D.

Immediate Past President—Col. J. Fred Scott, O.B.E., E.D.

Secretary-Treas.—Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., V.D.

Directors—Navy: Lt.-Cdr. G. MacDonnell.

Army: Lt.-Col. R. Quigley (Mess President).

Air Force: F/O. Gordon Carter.

The following were nominated to fill vacancies as Directors (Army): Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., E.D.; Major H. S. Patterson; Major P. W. H. Higgs; Major R. Lucy, M.B.E., M.C.; Major R. Gordon, M.C.

The President called for an election and asked Lt.-Col. Hanna, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Quigley, E.D., and F/L. Austin Lane to act as scrutineers. When the ballots were counted, Major Lucy and Lt.-Col. Jull were declared elected.

Col. Scott thanked the members for the honour of being their president, expressed his appreciation of the work of the Secretary-Treasurer, and then called on Lt.-Col. Thomson, the new President, to take the chair. A vote of thanks to Col. Scott was received with applause.

Lt.-Col. Thomson then took the chair as President amidst applause. He thanked the members for electing him to the office which he felt proud to achieve. He promised to do all in his power to keep the affairs of the Institute up to the high standard set by his predecessors, and felt that with the Board of Directors as elected there should be little difficulty.

The meeting closed with "The King."

Refreshments were served in the billiard room.

(Signed) D. G. L. CUNNINGTON,
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESENTATION BY MAJOR J. R. S. NICOL

A FRAMED group of photographs of the surrender of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Southeastern Army to the General-Officer Commanding the First Australian Army on board the H.M.S. Glory, off Rabaul, September 6, 1945, has been presented to The Institute by Major J. R. S. Nicol.

This interesting gift is gratefully acknowledged by the Directors. The picture now hangs in the Garrison Officers' Mess.

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THE CANADIAN ARMY—(Continued from Page 28)

"There is talk of a push-button war, and only too much of an inclination to regard such a war as one in which we alone would be pushing buttons. There is sometimes even a tendency to believe that the advances of science and their applications to war have decreased the need for men. It is highly important that these fallacies should not be allowed to interfere with realistic thinking on the subject in these days of tension. If we were to enter a war tomorrow it would be a tough slugging match, much the same sort of tough slugging match from which we recently emerged, with some improvement of weapons in various categories it is true, and with new features, but nevertheless a rigorous trial of strength that would test the staying power and fighting ability of this country to the utmost in every department of its activity. It would be a war in which we would need to gird ourselves by all means for sustained, rigorous effort. It would be a war in which we would need men and armies as well as implements with which they could fight."

● No Easy Way of Winning Wars Has Yet Been Found

So like it or not, there appears to be no easy way of winning wars. Let us consider if there is a way of avoiding such a national calamity. In these realistic times when so much emphasis is placed on the material, the possibility of war can only be precluded by a preponderance of force on the side of Democracy. I have hopes that with the coming of the Atlantic Pact there may be an opportunity of avoiding war. If the Democratic nations are able and willing to provide the preponderance of force required to convince any aggressor that war does not pay, war is not inevitable. No nation will start a war unless firmly convinced it will win and win quickly.

What are we doing about developing our share of this "Preponderance of Force"? Here I think it is important to remember that:

"No nation on earth possesses such limitless resources that it can maintain itself in a state of perfect readiness to engage in war immediately and decisively and win a total

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victory soon after the outbreak without destroying its own economy, pauperizing its own people, and promoting interior disorder."

This is the case in Canada, therefore, in setting up the Canadian Army we had to take first things first.

Before setting up the army in 1946 I studied the shortcomings of 1939 in order to assess what were the most urgent things to get on with. These shortcomings were:

- (a) No trained commanders and staffs.
- (b) Training so incomplete everyone needed retraining.
- (c) Relatively no equipment available for either training or operations.

As a result of these shortcomings it took us four years to get ready to fight. This was an end result which I could not accept in case of future difficulties. With this in mind the following decisions were taken:

- (a) Long term commitments to be taken first, leaving shorter term training too close to D Day.
- (b) Whatever training was done—must be done to field standard to avoid repetition in war.
- (c) All officers and men to be physically fit.
- (d) Commanders and staffs to be trained and exercised in peace—Commands to be organized as divisional staffs and trained as divisional staffs.

● Proper System for Officer Production Essential

In the creation of a new Canadian Army the first problem which I considered merited consideration was the setting up of a proper system for officer production. In keeping with the present-day technical advancements it appeared paramount for us to ensure that our future candidates for commissions must have good academic

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standing. With this in mind the Canadian Officers' Training Corps scheme was enlarged and their programme and requirement for qualification was appreciably revised.

The present-day C.O.T.C. will provide us with an excellent source of well qualified officers at a rate which is estimated to be approximately 600 to 800 a year.

In addition to the problem of officer production our attention was focussed on the problem of adequately training the non-commissioned officers. This is being accomplished by refresher and qualification courses for N.C.O.'s on week-ends and evenings. Considerable progress has been made and our N.C.O. picture now appears to be quite good.

Our present problem is concerned with the setting up of the system for the training of tradesmen, and last week Cadet Trades Training Officers attended a conference at Army Headquarters at Ottawa to finalize our plans for a Dominion-wide scheme for qualification of army cadets in trades training courses. Our success in an experimental and pilot model camp at Ipperwash, Ontario, last year proved to us the practicability of this scheme.

I would like to emphasize that Army and Command Headquarters are responsible for the training of commanders and staffs, qualification of officers and N.C.O.'s, and training of tradesmen. With these in hand the unit commanding officer can then ensure that he has a good working team and nucleus from which to expand. As you will realize the emphasis has been on organization and officer training but it is essential that each unit should have the necessary men to provide the required training for the young officers and as a source for selection of the proper N.C.O.'s.

● Good Progress Made in First Stage of Preparedness

We are being careful not to endeavour to implement plans which envisage the training of large numbers of men until the first state of officer, N.C.O. and tradesmen training has been accomplished. Good progress has been made in this first stage in our programme towards the creation of a new Canadian Army.

In some quarters we soldiers are often accused of planning to fight the next war along the same lines and with the same equipment as the last. This criticism is perhaps true of the last war when twenty years intervened and the funds that were voted for defence in Democratic countries were so low that enterprise, research and development and even intelligence was starved. This situation does not apply today.

The tendency now is for the pendulum to swing the other way where there is a military expert behind every tree ready to convince you that he can win the next war with atomic bombs,

guided missiles, rampant bugs and supersonic armadas of the Buck Rogers variety. There is no doubt that there will be very startling innovations, but it is considered unsafe to plan our defence on the use of weapons which do not exist.

We must be realistic—our problem at the moment is to be ready in case of an accidental war tomorrow, or a superblitz type of war which may come ten or fifteen years from now. Therefore, our planning must be based on what we have or can readily acquire.

This does not mean that our planning and thinking should be static. It must be flexible and we must always be ready to seek and adopt new weapons and new methods whenever and wherever they appear.

● **Research, Development Linked with Strategy, Tactics, Organization**

Research and development must go hand in hand with strategy, tactics and organization for defence. That is the reason why the chiefs of staff are members of the Defence Research Board and also why the chairman of the Defence Research Board is a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, where strategy and defence organization are planned. In this way it is hoped that the evolution of service organization and planning for war will be progressive and on sound lines.

A further step in the evolution of modern defence planning is the inclusion of industry in the form of the Industrial Defence Board. By and through this board industrial war planning may be developed to keep step with the evolution of defence organization and equipment. We also hope to achieve an economic allotment between the Services and industry of their requirements in labor, especially skilled, and material.

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The industrial problem in war is greatly increasing as every new development brings new industrial complications, i.e., the V.T. fuse requires a miniature radio in the nose of every shell; intricate hydraulic equipment for stabilization devices in tanks; special homing devices; gyroscopic compasses for guided missiles; modern communication equipment which requires automatic, intricate and electronic mechanisms. It is evident that all these new equipments now considered so essential for modern war necessitate enormous increases in our requirement for skilled manpower. The manpower implications are far reaching, as this problem is applicable not only to manufacturing and operation but to the maintenance and repair in the field of these intricate mechanisms. It is abundantly clear that in a war of the future the services and industry are bound to be in competition for skilled labour. This competition can only be obviated by the implementation of a carefully planned programme agreed to prior to the emergency.

● Balance Must be Maintained Between Industry and Services

It is quite apparent that a very careful balance must be maintained if we are to meet the requirements of industry and the Services for trained technicians. The Army's requirements for tradesmen in the first year of any war, under present conditions, will be in the order of tens of thousands. We can further expect that there will be an increase in this requirement for trained technicians which will be in direct proportion to any increase in the complexity of war weapons. Our Army Cadets Trades Training programme is one contribution being made by the Army for the provision of the tradesmen and technicians required by the Armed Forces and industry in any future emergency. These are problems which will most likely effect you and are problems which need and are getting careful attention of both the soldier and civilian through the Industrial Defence Board.

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As emphasized by General Eisenhower there is no easy way to win wars in the foreseeable future. Or as General Bradley has so aptly put it, there appears to be no supersonic salvation to human sacrifice which war entails. I firmly believe that with the coming of the Atlantic Pact there is a hopeful prospect of avoiding a war provided we can establish the required "preponderance of force on the side of Democracy." The coming of the Atlantic Pact must not serve as an excuse for any easing up, or slowing down, of our defence preparations. If we are to have the "preponderance of force on the side of Democracy" to convince any aggressor that he cannot win a war, then it will mean that we will have to demonstrate that we not only have the will but the means of doing our share in providing this "Preponderance of Force." As the plans develop for the Army it will mean more emphasis on troops in being and not so much on formations in nucleus. This is coming at a most opportune time for the Army, in that the Reserve Force, which is our main striking force, is now well organized, well equipped and well officered. With an additional reinforcement of 800 well trained junior officers a year, we are now in a position to start and fill up the ranks of the Reserve Force. This will be your big opportunity to help us to demonstrate that we are really in earnest to do our share to avoid the next war. If, unfortunately, war is inevitable then we can be assured that the Canadian Army will be trained and prepared to play its important part in the shortening of this national calamity.

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GUIDED MISSILES

W/C. A. WALMSLEY, R.C.A.F., addressed The Alberta United Services Institute in Mewata Armouries on Wednesday, May 18, 1949. His address was both timely and interesting, and his ability to discuss a technical subject so thoroughly was very much appreciated.

W/C. Walmsley has had a distinguished career in the R.C.A.F., which he joined in 1933 in a non-permanent squadron, going active at the outbreak of the war. He is a graduate of the War Staff Course and the National Defence College and is now Chief Staff Officer at No. 11 Group R.C.A.F., Winnipeg.

In time it is quite possible that a fleet of guided missiles will be more effective and more efficient than a fleet of bombers, said W/C. Walmsley. He told of the development of the various types of guided missiles and added "There is no adequate defence against these high speed weapons, but scientists have recognized the fact that progress must be made, and it is obvious that there will be many developments in the future."

There were two types of counter measure which could be taken, defensive and offensive. In the defensive, there was the detection of the missile and having found the means, there must be methods of warding off and neutralizing the effect. There was defensive evasion by underground construction, but to put everything underground would be impossible. On the offensive side there was strategic bombing of launching sites and manufacturing plants.

"There is only one conclusion that can be reached," he said in talking about the possibilities of another war. "Research and development must be continued at all times until we find the counter measure necessary. It is now an established fact that supremacy in the air is essential if we are to maintain our way of life—not only in aircraft but in guided missiles—and to have adequate counter measures in both."

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THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE MEMBERSHIP LIST

THE utmost effort has been made to bring the membership list up-to-date as at December 31st, 1949, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the directors' notice, he will confer a favor by notifying the secretary.

● Past Presidents

Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Col. George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
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Col. E. R. Knight, V.D.	1933
Maj.-Gen. D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C., and	
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(Late) Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, E.D.	1936
Col. N. D. Dingle, E.D., K.C.	1937
Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.	1938
Brig. H. G. Nolan, C.B.E., M.C., K.C.	1939
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Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.	1941
Maj. N. A. Campbell	1942
(Late) Capt. D. C. Sinclair	1943
(Late) Lieut. T. W. Collinge	1944
Capt. R. C. Carlile	1945
Lt.-Col. H. E. Wright, E.D.	1946
Lt.-Col. J. Begg, D.S.O., E.D.	1947
S/Ldr. H. F. Francis	1948
Col. J. Fred. Scott, O.B.E., E.D., K.C.	1949

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 Bevel, J. H., Major.
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 Bill, A. H., Lieut.
 Binnie, J. W., Capt.
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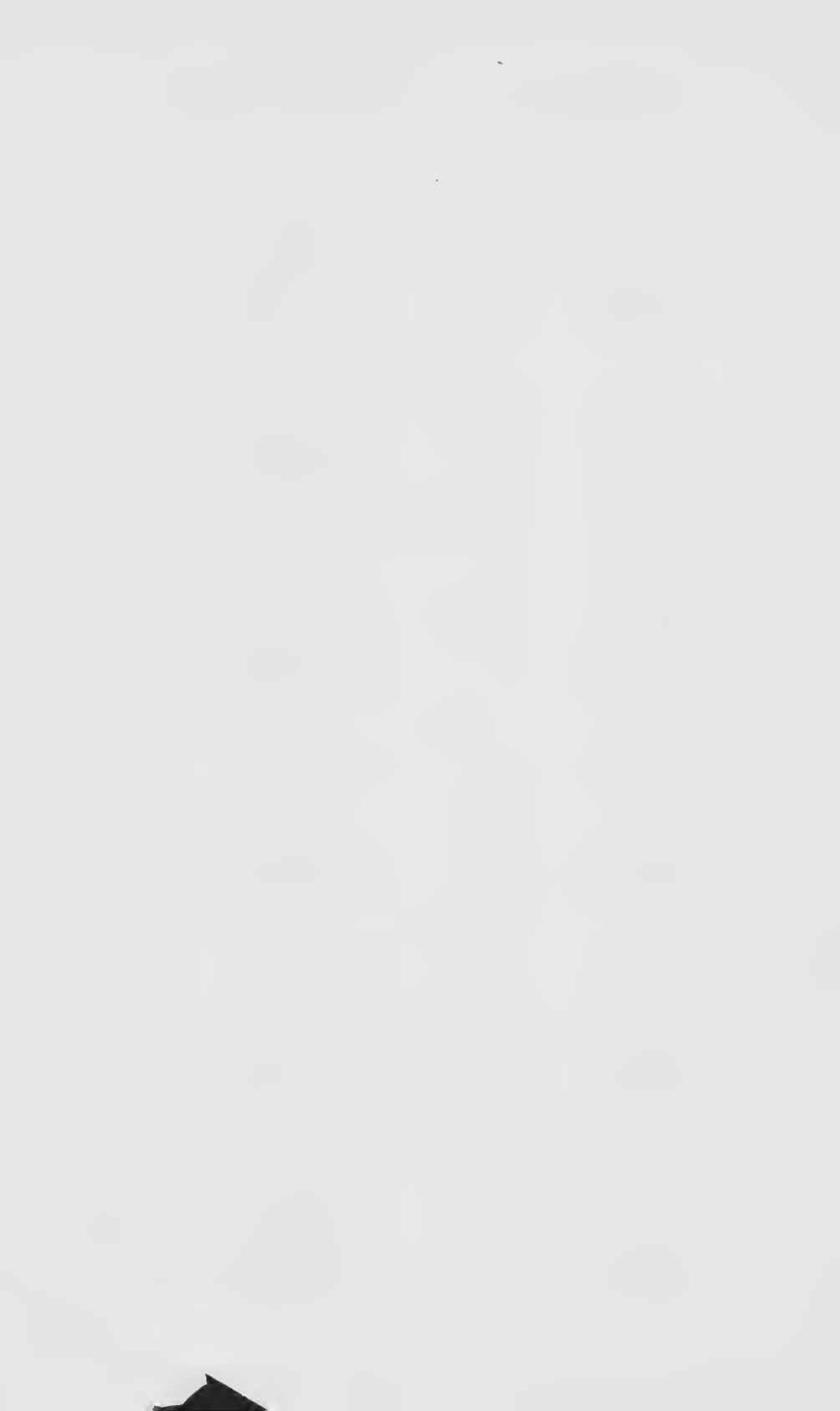
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